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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1863.

THE NEWS.

Our dispatches from Cairo, Memphis and Vicksburg are very full and detailed. Jackson is thoroughly in possession of the Union forces, but reduced to the mere wreck of what it once was, and Johnston is once more on the tramp. It is to be regretted that he was allowed an opportunity to get out of the city at all, especially with as much ease as he seems to have had in the accomplishment. The reported Unionism of the Jacksonians is to be taken with many grains of allowance, although it is sufficiently evident that the campaign in Mississippi is virtually at an end, and the whole State practically under Federal rule.

The inquisitive turn of mind displayed by our boys at Vicksburg has unearthed some of Jeff. Davis' correspondence, and it is reported there are letters from Buchanan and Pierce. By all means let those letters be brought to light, that we may learn the full measure of the obsequiousness of those delectable Copperheads towards their friend Jeff. Davis.

From the far off Southwest comes the glad tidings of victory. Gallant Blunt, an infatuated man who imagined that he was sent into the field to fight, and is too far off from Halleck to be stopped, has won a splendid victory, a very cap sheaf of brilliancy. Actuated by a strange delusion that this rebellion is to be put down by hard blows, the gallant fellow, though suffering with sickness, vaults into his saddle, marches sixty miles in twenty-four hours with a mere bagatelle of two thousand men, and without waiting for anybody's permission, whips and routes three times his number. Isn't it about time for the Copperheads to clamor for his removal?

At last, John Morgan and the balance of his plundering, murdering gang are caught, and if ever a man deserved hanging it is John Morgan. We sincerely hope no parole will be administered to him. Gen. Shackleford, in his terse, laconic style, announces "by the blessing of Almighty God, I have caught John Morgan." It was a good Sunday's work. Thus ends the raid of this murdering bandit. The St. John of the Confederacy, as his Southern admirers are wont to call him, will never make another raid into the free States. It is a safe rule for ambitious rebels to follow, never venture out of their rotten Confederacy.

The news from the Army of the Potomac is not very detailed, and still wears a very vague air. Lee is probably on the retreat towards Culpepper, and Meade is straining every nerve to cut off his Richmond communications and give battle. An engagement is reported, probably with the rear guard. Our cavalry are doing excellent work harassing his flanks and capturing his plunder.

The Red River expedition, commanded by Lieut. Selfridge, proves to have been very successful. Several steamers were destroyed, and an immense amount of ammunition and stores captured.

Our advices from Charleston are all from rebel sources. They represent a terrific combat and Federal repulse, with the stereotyped loss upon our side of 2,000. The dispatches, however, in the face of a Federal repulse, do not display any considerable amount of cheerfulness or conviction of success upon the part of the rebels, and our readers, we think, may very reasonably indulge in doubt as to the statements of our loss, especially when recent rebel reckoning is considered. If we are repulsed, it is only temporary. The attack will be renewed and persisted in. Charleston is a doomed city.

P. S. The New York *Herald* dispatches received last night confirm the repulse reported in the rebel dispatches, but materially lessen the number of casualties. Our forces fell back in good order to their old position. A repulse in siege is not a defeat, and we still confidently look for the glad tidings of victory.

The capture of Huntsville is confirmed and adds to Uncle Sam's books 300 more prisoners.

The official report of Gen. Banks sets down the receipts at Port Hudson of 5,500 prisoners, 20 pieces of heavy artillery and a large amount of ammunition.

Roebuck, the English Copperhead, who was so mercilessly flayed by glorious John Bright, the People's friend, has withdrawn his motion in Parliament to recognize the Southern Confederacy, and in so doing receives a parting hint from Palmerston and a kick from O'Donoghue.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Official Report of Admiral Porter

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following was received at the Navy Department this morning:

FLAGSHIP BLACKHAWK, OFF VICKSBURG, July 18, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the expedition which I sent into the Red River region proved very successful, ascending the Black and Tensas Rivers, running parallel with the Mississippi. Lieut. Selfridge made the head of navigation at Tensas Lake and Bayou Macon, thirty miles above Vicksburg and within five or six miles of the Mississippi River. The enemy was taken completely by surprise. The rebels who have ascended to that region will be obliged to move further back from the river, if not go away altogether. Lieut. Selfridge divided his forces on finding transports, which had been carrying stores to Walker's army, which had escaped up some of the narrow streams. He sent the Manitou and Rattler up the Little Red river, a small tributary of the Black, and the Forest Rose and Petrel up the Tensas. The night was dark, and it was raining very hard. The Manitou and Rattler succeeded in capturing the rebel steamer Louisville, one of the largest and perhaps the best steamer on the western waters.

Up the Tensas, on one of its tributaries, the Forest Rose or Petrel captured the steamer Elmira, loaded with stores, sugar and rum, for the rebel army.

Finding that the steamers which had conveyed Gen. Walker's army had returned up the Washita, the expedition started up that river, and came suddenly upon two rebel steamers. But the rebels set them on fire, and they were consumed. One steamer, loaded with ammunition, escaped above the fort at Harrisonburg, which is a very strong work, inaccessible with wooden gunboats. It is on an elevation of over 100 feet high, which position covers what water batteries of heavy guns there are.

Lieut. Selfridge was fortunate enough, however, to hear of a large quantity of ammunition that had lately been hauled from [illegible] and deposited at Trinity, nearly due [illegible] of Natchez, and from whence stores, provisions, cattle, guns and ammunition are [illegible]. He captured 15,000 rounds of [illegible] ammunition, 15,000 rounds [illegible], [illegible] rounds fixed ammunition, 52 hogsheads sugar, 10 puncheons rum, 9 bbls flour, [illegible]—all belonging to the Confederate Government.

Walker's army is left almost without ammunition. [illegible]

I have the honor to be, &c. [illegible]

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

DETAILS OF THE OCCUPATION OF JACKSON.

Great Destruction of Property by the Rebels.

LATEST NEWS FROM VICKSBURG.

Correspondence of Buchanan, Pierce, Jeff. Davis & Co., Found by our Soldiers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, July 25, 1863.

Major General John A. Logan, en route for home, late from Vicksburg, arrived here to-day. He is looking well, and speaks confidently of the future of our country. Could he be prevailed upon to address a large assemblage in some principal city, his loyalty and emphatic expression of that loyalty, and fierce denouncement of Copperheads and peace men, would do an immense amount of good. If our leading men could think and feel as John A. Logan does, and be led to express themselves as boldly, the war could not last three months longer.

The General will return to Vicksburg in about ten days. Col. John A. Rawlings, Gen. Grant's Adjutant General, was also a guest at Cairo to-day, and is en route for Galena.

There is nothing new from Vicksburg.

The expedition to Canton from Jackson, Miss., was successful in capturing a large amount of rolling stock and engines upon a railroad which the rebels had failed to carry off. The bridges all about Jackson have been destroyed, and the town itself is so much of a wreck that it can never be occupied until nearly all rebuilt.

The steamer Planet has been lying here all day with rebel officers on board from Port Hudson, in charge of Major Newsham, of the 117th Illinois, awaiting orders as to the disposal of the prisoners. It was finally decided to send them to Johnson's Island, and they disembarked and took the train on the I. C. R. R., for Odin, this afternoon. The remainder of the Port Hudson officers arrived later in the evening upon the steamer Rose Hamilton, and they will also leave for the same destination to-morrow.

The steamer Rose Hamilton brought files of the Memphis *Bulletin* to the afternoon of the 24th.

At 3 o'clock p. m. Sunday last, a report came that a small body of cavalry had dashed in and taken ten prisoners within one mile of Germantown. A detail was immediately made, and the men placed under the command of Lieut. John H. McMahon, 9th Illinois cavalry, Lieut. Hillier, 9th Illinois infantry, and Lieut. Ira Smith, 4th Illinois cavalry, who volunteered to go to the rescue. They left camp at 4 p. m., on the double quick, taking the Nonconnah road. About seven miles from Germantown the expedition came in sight of the rebels, about thirty in number, taking ten prisoners. They were moving toward Olive Branch. Upon coming up with them, Lieut. McMahon formed in line of battle, the enemy being already formed. Seeing that to fire as formed would endanger his men, he ordered a sabre charge. They drew sabres and made an attack; the enemy broke, leaving their prisoners and one man killed on the ground. They were pursued for several miles, until there was nothing to pursue. All they did not capture, took, one by one to the woods and in the darkness they escaped. The party returned, arriving in camp about 10 p. m., bringing in six rebels and the Lieutenant commanding them, with the ten men retaken.

The Richmond *Whig* is sure guerillas can prevent any regular trade on the Mississippi, and makes the singular discovery that no loss will come from its cutting the Confederacy in two. It professes to believe that at the west of that river an army will be raised and a separate war organized. Where the beef they used to get from there is now to come from is not pointed out.

The Mobile *Advertiser* is sure there has been outrageous incompetence. It does not believe General Pemberton, at Vicksburg, to be disloyal, but considers him incapable. The following sentence is significant: "The army at Vicksburg is not lost to us, and in a few days these men will again be in our ranks."

The Atlanta (Memphis) *Appeal* discovers that the loss of Vicksburg is really the only serious reverse the Confederate arms have met with during the past twelve months. It draws consolation and hopes for help from the party and Copperhead turbulence that exists in the North. The *Appeal* is evidently fearful that Jeff. Davis will fall into dispair, and so all be lost there. The fears are well grounded, as North Carolina testifies.

The Mobile *Evening News* of the 15th says that as a calamity has befallen our arms at Vicksburg, Mobile might be attacked any moment, and calls upon able bodied men to organize in companies for her defense. A committee of safety had been appointed by the Mayor. The following advertisement, which is special order No. 47 of the commandant, is especially significant: "Conscript officers are informed that under a recent decision of the Confederate Judge for this district, persons having domicils here are subject to conscription into the Confederate service, even though they may have taken the oath as aliens.

CAIRO, June 26.—The steamer Rocket came up this morning having on board Gen. Logan and Col. Rawlins, of Gen. Grant's staff. They report that Sherman had returned to Jackson. He reports to Gen. Grant that the leading citizens of Jackson and the surrounding country have implored him to take some action by which Mississippi may be restored to the Union. The people of that section are completely dispirited and are ready for peace. They staked their all on Vicksburg, and it has fallen. They clung to Johnston as a last hope and he is utterly vanquished.

Gen. Logan was received with many marks of respect by our people.

VICKSBURG, July 20, 1863.
Via CAIRO, July 26.

The rebels had set fire to the town of Jackson, and our forces completed the conflagration—reducing the whole place to ruins.

Johnston escaped by means of his cavalry, which arm of his force, as has been before stated, was very strong. Several hundred prisoners were taken by Gen. Sherman, among them a number of the secesh that were under Pemberton, who had recently been paroled here in Vicksburg by Gen. Grant. *These Gen. Sherman took out and shot on the spot.*

A number of rebel paroled prisoners are reported to have attacked a wagon train of ours on the road from the Big Black to Champion Hill, taking a number of our men prisoners.

Sherman is returning from his pursuit of Johnston. The latter has, it is thought, started for Tombigbee, in Alabama. General Sherman was not prepared for so long a campaign.

Prominent rebels in this city curse Johnston as a coward. They say all their Generals are failing them. They expected he would surely whip Sherman.

Colonel Grierson returned to Vicksburg last night. The meeting between himself and Gen. Grant was very cordial and enthusiastic.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, July 25, 1863.

The steamer John D. Perry arrived early this morning, bringing Memphis papers and dispatches from your correspondent to the 22d p. m. The news of the *Bulletin* regarding the occupation of Jackson is interesting, as furnishing details received of that affairs. I give the article in full:

We received last evening information of a very interesting nature from our reporter, just arrived from Jackson, who witnessed the proceedings of the evacuation that took place. From him we learn that on Thursday last, the 17th, Gen. Parke made an advance upon the enemy's works. After proceeding some 400 yards he was opposed by the South Carolina Legion [illegible]

and other tunes, supposed to be peculiarly offensive to the invaders. When day broke it was found the rebel pickets had been withdrawn. Many of our soldiers crept up to the works and ascertained that during the night Johnston and his troops had evacuated the place. Soon other soldiers hurried in, and a scene of plunder and destruction took place. It was put to an end by General Blair's division entering the town, and restoring order. Upon inquiry it was made known that the evacuation began at 6 o'clock, of the preceding evening, and was completed before day.

The rebel army left but little behind—a very fine columbiad gun and some artillery ammunition were taken. Some very fine English and German ammunition was found tramped down in the streets, and some of the newly invented German phosphoric explosive musket balls were also discovered. Fifty or sixty cars were found at the depot.

During the night a large fire had raged in the town. It became evident on investigation that the flames were not the result of Federal shells, but that ten or twelve stores containing commissary goods which could not be carried away, had been set fire to and a conflagration ensued until fifty or sixty houses were consumed. This destruction added to what occurred on the previous occupation of the place by the national troops some weeks ago, left Jackson but a poor wreck, looking little like the Capital of a great State. So deliberately had the retreating army left the place, that they took all their sick with them. Very few people were found in the place and most of them foreigners.

Some prisoners taken, asserted that Johnston had never intended to defend the works, which on inspection turned out to be much more complete and formidable than had been supposed. Others said he would have stood siege, but a very exaggerated idea existed as to the number of Federal troops, and intelligence had been received that a heavy force was advancing to flank them above.

The news of the fall of Port Hudson and retreat of Bragg, had produced a marked effect on Johnston's army, which was much disheartened and discouraged in consequence, and openly declared that the Confederacy was gone up.

Our informant visited head quarters of Gen. Johnston, and found them safely placed in an excavation where no shot could strike or shell penetrate. Some prisoners said the fact was characteristic of the man; that he has marvellous facility in finding out safe spots. After the place was in Gen. Sherman's hands, hundreds of deserters from the rebel army began to pour in. They said the struggle was no longer hopeful, and that there was no chance of success remaining, and they were glad to get to the Federal army, and would fight against the old flag no longer. In the afternoon of the day on which the place was taken possession of, Gen. Sherman sent out cavalry with orders to destroy railways, bridges and culverts, so as to intercept communication. The troops that left with Johnston were expected to join Bragg. People in the country around were loud in their profession that they had been opposed to this thing in the outset, and wanted to have nothing to do with it, but only to live quietly. They had been pushed into it against their will, and only wished they had Jeff. Davis and his coadjutors to deal with; that they believed if our soldiers would not pillage and burn, quite a warm Union sentiment would be exhibited, all of which may be taken with allowance. Jeff. Davis, they accused of being guilty of not properly defending his own State and his own neighborhood.

Pemberton they cursed liberally as a traitor unworthy of the confidence that had been placed in his ability.

The Federal loss in the various skirmishes and assaults that had taken place amounted to 200 men. Citizens said there had been much sickness during the summer months among the troops there. On the fields around were hundreds upon hundreds of graves made principally since May last. When Johnston left Jackson he took away with him between fifty and sixty pieces of artillery. Many of them were old and not safe to use.

At Vicksburg the Federal works are being leveled, and the rebel fortifications put into more perfect condition than they were. A number of the finest guns are being mounted. The place will be held as a first class military fortification.

Jeff. Davis' house had been overhauled by some of our soldiers. Among other things found there were letters showing that the conspiracy to disrupt the Union had been in existence years before the election of Mr. Lincoln. *Letters from Presidents Buchanan and Pierce were discovered. They showed no small obsequiousness toward the mighty Jeff.*

A gang of forty or more rebel guerillas came down to the river banks near Island No. 40 on the morning of the 23d, and fired two volleys of musketry into the steamer Perry as she passed. No one was hurt.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—Guerrillas in West Tennessee have become so troublesome that farmers have had to leave their homes and flee to Memphis.

Paroled prisoners from Vicksburg had reached Brandon Station.

The *Bulletin* calls upon Gov. Andy Johnson to arm the militia of the State as in Missouri, and expresses the opinion that like beneficial results will attend the move in Tennessee as in Missouri.

Richardson, the guerilla, has settled himself down in his present encampment, near Brownsville, with the fixed resolve to stay there and destroy the property of every Union man in Haywood county.

MEMPHIS, July 23.—Chalmers forces who have held the country south of Memphis are reported moving towards Grenada and Okalona.

A scout from Okalona yesterday reports that Johnston has fallen back to Chunky River.

Bragg's army is mostly at Chattanooga and at Atlanta. None have gone to Johnston. Atlanta is being strongly fortified.

Charleston dates of the 19th state that Fort Wagner still holds out, and that the Yankees had been surprised on Folly Island, and retreated to Morris Island, and that the iron clads and other craft continued bombarding Fort Wagner.

The report that Pillow is in West Tennessee is untrue.

Small bands of guerillas, enforcing the conscription, stealing horses, &c., are all the forces left to annoy the inhabitants.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, July 26, 1863.

No later news from Charleston as yet, than that contained in the rebel report already forwarded, but the feeling about speedy success is not buoyant.

The situation of Lee's and Meade's army is still understood but vaguely here.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has issued his statement on the condition of the crops last month throughout the United States. The condition of wheat was very nearly but not quite up to the average, and a larger breadth of land sowed than ever before. Corn was also slightly below an average.

Data recently arranged at the War Department show now how largely Tennessee has contributed to her own, now almost perfect deliverance. She already has twenty regiments of infantry and cavalry, and two battery's in the service, most of which were made up from refugees and organized beyond her borders.

Gen. Heintzelman has called a Court of Inquiry to investigate the conduct of certain officers of Gen. Stoneman's command during the progress of the great raid in the rear of Lee's army. The court is composed of Gen. Max Weber, president; Colonels Davis and Warner.

Upwards of 200 sick arrived this evening from Warrenton. The largest portion are members of the 2d corps. The rest belong to the 49th Mass.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, July 26, 1863.

The Richmond *Whig* thus laments over our recent raids: [illegible]

warded with little success, owing, it is feared, to the inveterate indolence of the Southern people. The consequences of this slip-shod Southern way of doing things are before us in the raid on Knoxville and the destruction of the bridges to Strawberry Plains, the raid on Richmond, and the burning of the bridge on the South Anna, the raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Road at Wytheville, and lately the raid on the Wilmington and Weldon Road, the destruction of a bridge 300 feet long, the loss of 5,000 bales of cotton and two car loads of ammunition, burning of an important cotton factory, and other losses. During the excitement in this city, caused by Spear's exploits, it was bitterly said the Yankee raid on Richmond was as pleasant and easy as a fox chase. It is certain that other raids have been safe and agreeable, position being afforded to the Yankees by our unprepared condition at points where preparation ought by all means to have been made. It is the best possible encouragement for them to assail all other places. If a thousand Yankee horsemen can sport leisurly around the Confederate Capital, we may be sure that 5,000 will not be deterred from enjoying themselves in every interior county of the Southern States. Letter writers tell us that the Dutch farmers of Pennsylvania did excellent bushwhacking business upon our forces, thereby saving a great deal of their property and helping not a little to expel us from their soil. It is true we are not wedded to property as Dutch Yankees are, and will not fight so hard to protect it, but for very shame, and for the sake of Southern manhood, we might try to show at least as much spirit as Pennsylvanians.

A correspondent of the *Whig*, who signs himself "an old resident," after stating that he is in the service, complains that every gambling shop, bar room, store, billiard room, and ten pin alley in the city of Richmond, as well as the principal corners of Main street, are thronged with scores of strong, healthy men, all of them in the vigor of manhood, who are not in the service of their country, and enquires why it is? The editor answers as follows:

The sight which so naturally offends the eyes of our friend, an old resident, offended equally the eyes of members of Congress while in this city, and they having satisfied themselves that the statement that the drones and black-legs were for the most part, or claimed to be, not citizens of the Confederate States, passed a bill subjecting to conscription, after the first day of July, all citizens between 18 and 45, residents or sojourners within the Confederate States.

The President did not think the bill worth signing and it thus failed to become a law. Had it been otherwise, our correspondent would have been spared the trouble of applying to us for information.

The remains of Gen. Johnston Pettigrew, who was killed during the engagement between the rear guard of Lee's army and the enemy, near Williamsport, arrived here yesterday evening in the Central train. A large number of persons assembled at the depot to witness the funeral ceremonies. After some delay, the body was transferred from the car to a hearse and conveyed to the Capitol. It will be taken to North Carolina.

This morning's *Whig* has an advertisement from the Adjutant and Inspector General's office, giving the schedule of prices to be paid by the government, reducing them in all cases from market value, and in some cases, making reductions of over one half.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 23d says editorially that South Carolina troops are, by order of the Governor of that State, to remain at Columbia and Florence for the present, the force at Charleston being deemed sufficient to prevent the attack of the enemy.

The *South Carolinian* learns that while there is much anxiety, there is abiding confidence that our valued old city will be successfully defended against the diabolical invaders. It learns of the evacuation of Jackson, Miss., from the Memphis *Appeal*, and the loss of the rolling stock of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, the Mississippi Central and the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroads. The motive power alone consisted of over 40 engines. To have saved this invaluable property required only the constructing of a temporary bridge across the Pearl River. Six weeks of time were allowed for this work, which might have been done in six days. What were the railroad and military authorities thinking about? The loss is one of incalculable importance, and the present condition of things wholly irreparable. *Nothing seems to go well in the Southwest.*

FROM THE FAR SOUTHWEST.

Another Brilliant Union Victory.

General Blunt With a Small Force Routes 5,000 Rebels.

LEAVENWORTH, July 25.—On Thursday, the 16th inst., a severe fight occurred between General Blunt and the rebel General Cooper, resulting in the complete rout of the rebels. Finding that the rebels had fallen back from Fort Gibson, Blunt, with 2,400 men and 12 guns, left in pursuit. After marching fifty miles in twenty-four hours, they found the enemy 5,000 strong, in position on Elk Creek. Blunt immediately attacked them with artillery, and dismounted two rebel guns, which were captured. A charge was finally made, when the enemy fled in confusion, our cavalry pursuing.

When the courier left the rebel loss was sixty killed, twenty wounded and one hundred prisoners. Our loss was ten killed and thirty wounded. We captured a quantity of commissary stores.

Blunt, though sick, commanded in person.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
FORT SCOTT, via KANSAS, July 24th.

General Blunt had a fight with the rebel General Cooper on the 16th inst., at Honey Springs, in the Creek Nation. The rebels were 5,000 strong and our forces 2,050. The rebels were completely routed, and sixty killed. Our loss was ten. We captured one piece of artillery and a flag. Colonel Williams, of the first colored Kansas volunteers, was severely wounded.

THE LOCALITY AND SITUATION.

Our dispatch above locates Blunt's brilliant fight at Honey Springs, a small village in the Creek country. The Indian Territory is occupied by the Cherokee's, Creeks and Choctaws, the Creeks inhabiting the central strip, from east to west. A brief resume of the operations in this department will be of interest.

On the 4th of July Gen. Blunt and Staff arrived, from Fort Leavenworth, at Fort Scott, a military post on the Marmiton Creek or river—a small branch of the Osage River, and eight miles west of the Missouri State line. He immediately took all the available forces at that point, 800 cavalry with two pieces of artillery, and left for Fort Gibson, a military station in the Indian Territory, on the Mosho River, near its entrance with the Arkansas River, to reinforce colonel Phillips, who was threatened by the enemy. Just prior to this Col. Phillips had defeated the enemy, consisting of 800 Indians and 400 Texan rangers, in a gallant fight at Cabin Creek, in the vicinity of Fort Blunt. Immediately after the fight reinforcements, to the number of 3,000, were hurrying forward to the rebels from Fort Smith, a station on the right bank of the Arkansas River and on the boundary line of Arkansas. Col. Phillips was then in imminent danger of being overwhelmed by a vastly superior force. Gen. Blunt, however, by the most extraordinary marches, hurried on to his rescue. Their combined forces amounted only to [illegible] men. Blunt, however, is one of those infatuated Generals who imagines that he was placed in the field to fight, and although he was attacking an enemy, [illegible] being him three to one, he gave him battle and routed him, with what success the dispatch shows.

THE WAR IN OHIO.

Morgan and His Whole Staff Captured.

THE CAPTURE CONFIRMED BY GEN. SHACKLEFORD'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, July 27, 1863.

The famous Morgan raid is at an end. The following dispatches were received to-day at the headquarters of Gen. Burnside:

SALINEVILLE OHIO, July 26.

Maj. Gen. A. E. Burnside:

After a forced march yesterday and last night, with almost continued skirmishing, we succeeded this morning, about eight o'clock, in pressing Morgan to an engagement about one and a half miles from this place. After more than one hour of severe fighting, we scattered his forces in every direction. The following is the result of our engagement: 20 to 30 killed, about 50 wounded, 200 prisoners, 150 stand of arms and 150 horses. Our loss was very light. Our horses are very much jaded, but I shall follow as quickly as possible. My force was from 200 to 250 strong. [Signed] W. B. WAY, Major, Com'd Detachment 9th Mich. Cav.

The above dispatch was received about noon to-day.

A short time after, the following was received, announcing the capture of Morgan and his forces:

SCROGGSVILLE CHURCH, 3 MILES FROM NEW LISBON, July 27.

To Col. Lewis Richmond, A. A. General Burnside's staff:

By the blessing of Almighty God, I have succeeded in capturing Gen. John A. Morgan, Col. Cluke, and the balance of his command, amounting to about 400 prisoners.

[Signed] J. H. SHACKLEFORD, Brigadier General.

The prisoners will arrive here in the morning. Among the prisoners already here, are four Colonels, three Lieutenant Colonels and four Majors.

The steamer Berlin, laden with Government freight, was burnt to the waters edge this afternoon. Loss about $70,000.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—Major Way, with 250 of the 9th Michigan cavalry, forced Morgan to an engagement at 8 o'clock this Sunday morning, a mile from Salineville, Ohio, and routed him, capturing 240 prisoners. Morgan, with 40 men, escaped, but were all captured by Gen. Shackleford at 3 p. m. Sunday, near New Lisbon. Morgan and staff are now prisoners at Wellsville, Ohio.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Estimated Strength of Lee's Army.

LEE MOVING TOWARDS CULPEPPER.

The Federal Cavalry Harassing Him.

An Engagment with the Rebel Rear Guard.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1863.

The statements received here as to the army movements of both Meade and Lee, are very conflicting. It is confidently believed that Meade has Lee's communication with Richmond at his mercy. Both armies are making rapid movements Southwest, and a great battle will no doubt be brought north of the Rappahannock.

Direct communication between the Army of the Potomac and Washington has been established, while but little hope, according to the statements of deserters, are entertained by the rebels of being able to reach Richmond in safety. Their whole flank is seriously annoyed by our cavalry.

Lee's force is estimated as follows: Stuart's cavalry 11,000; Longstreet and Ewell's corps 18,000 each; Hill's corps 15,000. These with 18,000 more rebels at Richmond and Petersburg, are reported to conclude the whole rebel force. The Confederacy never had so few troops as at present. Since their recent losses at Port Hudson and Vickburg, all the troops they can muster are estimated as follows: 30,000 at Charleston under Beauregard; 10,000 at Mobile; 15,000 under Marmaduke and Price; 20,000 under Johnston; 50,000 under Bragg; 25,000 at various detached points—in all only 240,000. Lee's army is the largest and best organized of the South, and the fate of the Confederacy depends on him.

Lee has received orders not to fight Meade now, but to maneuvre in such a manner as to draw the Union army toward Staunton and Gordonsville, by which time they hope to reinforce Lee.

It is rumored in Washington that the Major Generalship in the regular army, vacant by the retirement of Gen. Wool, will be tendered to Gen. Grant.

Neither the War nor Navy Departments have received anything from Charleston later than the 17th inst.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

Advices from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac received to-night, say that during the past week our troops have not been idle, but by a close scrutiny of Lee's movements, and by rapid marches, has succeeded in baffling his several attempts to enter Eastern Virginia, and forestalled his attempted possession of Blue Ridge. It is generally believed he is now moving rapidly towards Staunton, by the Shenandoah valley. He tried Snicker's, Ashby's and Manassas Gaps, but found a strong Union force already there. At the two last named places he was driven back with loss. At Chester Gap, our cavalry recaptured 1,100 of the cattle stolen by the enemy, and several hundred sheep. A large number of horses have also been recovered. Several brisk skirmishes have taken place. With the exception of cavalry, the principal fight occurred Thursday evening, between Linden and Front Royal, in which a brigade of rebel infantry, probably Lee's rear guard, was driven through the town.

The cavalry has done excellent services. The several commands have made arduous marches and reconnoissances, and completely foiled Stuart in all his attempts to raid on our flanks and rear. Mosby's small but energetic band has alone given us trouble, principally by cutting off foraging parties and messengers.

A cavalry private reports on Friday, as a division of our cavalry was reconnoitering in the vicinity of Aminsville, a large column of rebel infantry was seen advancing in that direction, and our cavalry was compelled to fall back. This force is supposed to be Longstreet's corps. Up to Saturday night, however, this report had not been confirmed.

It is impossible to conceive the poverty of the country through which the army passed. With the exception of Loudon county there is nothing to harvest except a few acres of wheat and corn, and this must be done by manual labor, as the country has been entirely stripped of stock.

The road is now in running order to Warrenton. Our supplies, which have been nearly exhausted, are flowing into the army, and the mails, which have been entirely suspended since the army crossed the Potomac, are anxiously awaited. Though the army has [illegible] fatiguing marches and consequent privations, it would be a mistake to suppose [illegible] it is to settle down in [illegible]. [illegible] messenger who [illegible] to Washington [illegible] the above intelligence, reports that to-day forty of Mosby's guerillas were captured near Fairfax station.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The following dispatch was received on Saturday at the headquarters of the Middle Department:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, FRONT ROYAL, VA., July 23.

The Major General Commanding directs me to inform you that he engaged the enemy at this point, yesterday. This morning the enemy appears to have withdrawn, and his whole army is, undoubtedly, *en route* to Culpepper and Orange Court Houses. Probably his rear has passed the Shenandoah at this place and Strasburg. (Signed,) A. A. MATTHEWS, Colonel and Chief of Staff.

The following information was received at headquarters in this city to-day by General Schenck. It is from Brig. Gen. Lockwood: The enemy has disappeared from our front entirely, and there is none here, north of Winchester. Our cavalry were in Charlestown yesterday, (Friday), and scouts were out to the distance of ten miles in every direction without any signs of the enemy.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The *Herald's* Washington specials state that it is believed Lee has succeeded in escaping with his army, and was at Culpepper or Orange Court House Saturday night. The affair at Chester Gap is supposed to have been with his rear guard.

WASHINGTON, July 25th.—The *National Republican* of this p. m. states that positive information has been received here that Lee has been delaying on the Potomac to enable him to get away safely with the plunder he has collected in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and because his forces have been gathering the new crops of grain in the Shenandoah Valley. He is now moving towards Richmond with immense trains of supplies, and the necessity of procuring which was increased by the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and is now intensified by the cutting of the Tennessee and Virginia railroad, which was a great medium for procuring supplies for Lee's army.

FROM CHARLESTON.

A CHARGE UPON FORT WAGNER.

Our Men are Repulsed, but Hold their Old Position.

NEW YORK, July 26.—We are indebted to the *Herald* for the following account of operations near Charleston, received by the Argo on the 9th.

The rebels attempted to drive our forces from James Island. The attack was sudden and unexpected, but Gen. Terry met and repulsed them with great slaughter.

The gunboat Pawnee, which supported the left flank, grounded, and a rebel battery opened upon her, firing about fifty shots, thirty-nine of which hit her. She subsequently floated off and opened upon the rebels, putting them to flight. Our casualties were small, and the rebels were taught a lesson they will not soon forget.

The bombardment of Fort Wagner was renewed on the morning of the 18th, the ironclads co-operating with the army. During the day Fort Wagner was silenced for some time, and the colors shot away. The new Union batteries were opened upon the rebels, doing great execution.

LATER.

A charge was made on Fort Wagner, and our troops, after a desperate struggle, were obliged to fall back, which they did in excellent order, and held their old positions. The loss on our side was quite severe, but our total loss of killed and wounded and missing since the 10th, is only about one thousand. The 48th New York lost about 250 men, and only three officers escaped unharmed.

The Catskill was struck over fifty times, but is all right. She went to Hilton Head for supplies and coal.

CHARLESTON, July 18.—The Ironsides, five Monitors, and five gun and mortar boats, assisted by two land batteries, mounting five guns, have fired furiously at Fort Wagner all day. One of our gun carriages was dismounted.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

CHARLESTON, July 19.—After a furious bombardment of eleven hours, the enemy assaulted battery Wagner desperately and repeatedly. Our people fought desperately, and repulsed the attack with great slaughter. Our loss was comparatively light, but includes many valuable officers. Brig. Gen. Taliferro commanded on our side.

(Signed) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The Richmond *Whig* has the following dispatch:

CHARLESTON, July 22.—The enemy commenced shelling again with but few casualties on our side. We had in the battle of the 18th inst., about 150 killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy, including prisoners, was about 2,000. Nearly 800 were buried under a flag of truce. Col. Putnam, acting Brigadier General, and Col. Shaw, commanding a negro regiment were killed.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The steamer Pocahontas, from Port Royal on the 22d, has arrived. She heard heavy firing when off Charleston. The siege of Fort Wagner was, probably, progressing.

Capture of Huntsville Confirmed.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A letter from Winchester, Tenn., of the 8th, confirms the capture of Huntsville, with 300 prisoners and 1,200 horses and mules, by Gen. Stanley.

Bragg's army is reported reduced by desertion to 18,000 to 20,000.

From New York.

NEW YORK, July 26—The steamer Arago, from Charleston bar, on the afternoon of the 22d, has arrived. Among her passengers are Generals Strong and Seymour; Col. Jackson and Lieut. Col. Bodman, wounded, and others.

The Arago, on the 24th, captured the steamer Emma, of London, from Wilmington for Bermuda with a cargo of turpentine, rosin and cotton, and towed her into port.

The steamer Champion, from Aspinwall, on the 17th, has arrived. She has $21,8000 treasure.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Nearly $70,000 are already collected for the families of policemen, firemen, and soldiers injured or killed in the riots.

Detachments of troops from the Army of the Potomac have arrived to take charge of the drafted men in the Northern and Eastern States. Their principal duty will be to catch runaways. They go to Elmira and other parts of this State, and to Vermont and Connecticut.

From Banks' Department.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The steamer Columbia has arrived from New Orleans. No news. Gens. Sherman and Shepley came passengers.

A New Orleans correspondent, per the steamer Cromwell, reports the arrival of the rebel Gen. Gardner.

Banks was in the city, but intended to take the field immediately west of the Mississippi. The rebels are reported to have 15,000 men between Donaldsonville and Brashear city. This is not credible. The rebels are known to be falling back. No resistance is expected this side of Bayou Boeuf. Four gunboats act in concert with the army. The rebels may abandon Brashear city and fall back behind the Atchafalaya.

Funeral of Major McCook.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—The funeral of Major Daniel McCook, Paymaster, better known as father of the fighting McCooks, took place this afternoon. The procession was lengthy and imposing, in which were General Burnside and staff, Major General Cox and staff, the heads of different military departments in this city, five companies infantry, Free Masons and City Council. Major General McCook, Colonel McCook, and Captain McCook, of Rosecrans' staff, sons of the deceased, together with General McCook's personal staff, were in attendance.

The Draft in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The draft in the 19th Ward was finished this morning, completing the third Congressional district. At the close of the drawing, three cheers were given for the country, right or wrong. The draft for the city is now complete, with the exception of the 1st and 2d districts.

Contrabands Captured.

NEWBERN, N. C., July 23.—A train of 3,000 contrabands, picked up by our cavalry in the recent raid, took the wrong road and fell into the enemy's hands, with two lieutenants and fifteen privates of the Fifteenth New York cavalry.

A Desperado Hanged.

[illegible]

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE RECOGNITION QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The City of New York made the passage from Queenstown in nine days, the quickest time on record for a screw steamer.

The Bohemian arrived out on the 15th and City of Cork on the 16th.

In the House of Commons on the 13th, Roebuck withdrew his motion for the recognition of the South, yielding his own feelings to the wishes of Lord Palmerston.

Lord Palmerston said Mr. Roebuck did right in withdrawing the motion. He hoped this would be the last time that any member of Parliament would make use of his intercourse with any foreign sovereign, such proceedings being extremely irregular.

Mr. O'Donoghue protested against Mr. Roebuck's bitter hostility to the North. He believed Mr. Roebuck and his friends were actuated by the belief that the destruction of the Union would be a great advantage to England. He should consider it the greatest calamity to the world.

Madrid dates of the 16th say that the assertion of Spanish journals that Spain intends to recognize the Southern Confederacy, are utterly false. Spain will wait the initiative of England and France.

The Polish National Government has refused to agree to the six points of the three powers, and will issue a manifesto to the people.

The *Times* draws attention to the arrest of an Englishman in New York, and seizure of bills held by him on Schroeder & Co., negotiation of the Confederate loan. It says a guarantee should be obtained for the safety of the passports of neutrals within the jurisdiction of the Washington Government.

CAPE RACE, July 24—The Scotia from Liverpool July 18th, and Queenstown 19th, was boarded off here. One week's later dates have been obtained.

The Prussian reply on the Polish question has been received. It is believed to assent to the six points named by England, France, and Austria, but proposes an amnesty instead of an armistice.

Great anxiety existed to learn the results of the battles between Meade and Lee. The English papers praise the Union troops. The London *Times* don't see the ground for Lincoln's hopeful anticipations, and says the principal struggle is to come, looking at Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

Cotton and Breadstuffs firmer. Wheat partially laid better. Corn 3d better. Provisions quiet and steady. Consols 93a93 5-8. American securities nominal.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive advertisements for this and all the leading Northwestern papers.*

☞ For Wants, For Sale, Boarding, For Rent, Found, Lost &c., see Fourth Page.

GEMS OF EUROPEAN ART.
A choice collection of
CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS
Of all the Great Masters of Europe, viz:
RUBENS, RAPHAEL, MURILLO, DELAROCHE, LANDSEER, STANFIELD, HERRING, And many others.
These Photographs are taken from Artists' Proofs, and are acknowledged by all to be the finest specimens of the Originals yet produced.
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LUMBER.
H. F. ELDRED,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
SAGINAW & GREEN BAY LUMBER,
LATH AND SHINGLES,
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, &c.
Yard and Office, [illegible]
Opposite Goss & Phillips' Sash Factory, Chicago.

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Convocation of Lafayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., this (Monday) evening, at the Masonic Temple at 7½ o'clock, for business and work. H. G. CHASE, Secretary.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO
U. S. 5-20 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and Bonds furnished at time of subscription, if desired, by
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
Subscription Agent,
Marine Bank Building.

DR. JAMES,
FORMERLY OF
JAMES' HOSPITAL,
Custom House street, New Orleans, La.
ESTABLISHED IN 1850,
NOW AT
86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND
A Full Selection of
AMERICAN WATCHES,
IN GOLD AND SILVER.
Also a very fine Pendant Winding Watch from Locle.
NOWLIN & McELWAIN,
37½ CLARK STREET, opposite the Sherman House.

INDEPENDENT LINE—For BUFFALO, MACKINAC & INTERMEDIATE PORTS
The splendid new steamer
WINSLOW—Captain Smith,
Will leave for above ports on MONDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M. [illegible]
W. M. SAGAN & CO., Agents.

SECOND-HAND SAFES.
1 Duryee & Forsyth at $55, Cost $90.
1 Herring's at $125, Cost $225.
1 Valentine & Butler at $125, Cost $300.
All taken in exchange for our modern styles of Diebold, Bahmann & Co., the only Safe in the market up with the age. For sale only by
F. W. PRATT,
13 LASALLE STREET.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES.
$7.35 Less to New York.
$8.50 Less to Ogdensburgh.
$7.40 Less to Boston.
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
[illegible]
EMPIRE—Capt. Robert Richardson.
[illegible]

BANKING HOUSE OF
PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN.
[illegible]
United States 5-20 Year Six Per Cent. Bonds.
[illegible]

New Advertisements.

THE
Atlantic Monthly
FOR
AUGUST, 1863.
A NEW VOLUME
IS READY TO-DAY.
It contains contributions from
NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, LOUIS AGASSIZ, GAIL HAMILTON, GEORGE W. CURTIS, DONALD G. MITCHELL, F. WAYLAND, JR., THOS. W. PARSONS, CHAS. E. NORTON, FRANCIS PARKMAN,
And other well known writers.
LIST OF CONTENTS:
[illegible]
TERMS—Twenty-five cents per number. Three dollars per year, post-paid by the publishers.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, 135 Washington st., Boston.

2,000 CAVALRY HORSES.
DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, Pa., July [illegible]
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until [illegible] for furnishing and delivering of Two Thousand Cavalry Horses at Pittsburgh, Pa. [illegible]
RECEPTION.
Lot No. 1, 350 horses on or before the 7th day of August, 1863.
Lot No. 2, 350 horses on or before the 13th day of August, 1863.
Lot No. 3, 350 horses on or before the 17th day of August, 1863.
Lot No. 4, 350 horses on or before the 20th day of August, 1863.
Lot No. 5, 350 horses on or before the 26th day of August, 1863.
Lot No. 6, 300 horses on or before the 29th day of August, 1863.
[illegible]
INSPECTION.
[illegible]
GUARANTEE.
[illegible]
O. CROSS, Lieut. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

AUCTION SALE OF FARM MORTGAGES AND TOWN BONDS.
[illegible]
A. L. MINER, Receiver of Danby bank.

OFFICE OF JAY COOKE,
GENERAL
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT
FOR 5-20 LOAN
No. 114 South Third Street
PHILADELPHIA.
NATIONAL
BANKING ASSOCIATIONS
COMMUNITIES AND CAPITALISTS
Now contemplating the formation of
National Banking Associations,
UNDER
Secretary Chase's Bill,
Passed at the last session of Congress, are reminded that the
5-20 LOAN
[illegible]
JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent for 5-20 Loan,
114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

HERRING'S Patent CHAMPION
FIRE PROOF SAFES.
HERRING'S CHAMPION
BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
WITH
HERRING AND FLOYD'S
PATENT CRYSTALIZED IRON.
[illegible]

New Advertisements.

THE STEINWAY PIANOS
ONE OF THE
MOST WONDERFUL SUCCESSES
OF MODERN TIMES.
[illegible]
THE WHOLE MUSICAL WORLD.
THE STEINWAY PIANO
HAS RECEIVED
THIRTY-TWO FIRST PREMIUMS
OF GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
In the Largest Cities of America,
And what is more significant, in view of the reputation and real excellence of European instruments,
A FIRST PRIZE MEDAL
AT THE
GREAT NATIONAL EXHIBITION IN LONDON
Last year, was awarded for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, WITH EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.
Observe the following important testimony with regard to
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
[illegible]
ALFRED JAELL.
[illegible]
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
[illegible]
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
[illegible]
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
[illegible]
FRANZ ABT.
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
[illegible]
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
[illegible]
HENRY WARD BEECHER.
ROOT & CADY,
95 Clark St., Chicago.

FARE REDUCED
VIA
GRAND TRUNK ROUTE.
Chicago to Boston, all rail, [illegible]
Chicago to Buffalo, all rail, [illegible]
Chicago to New York, all rail, [illegible]
FARE—LAKE AND RAIL,
Chicago to Boston, $18.00.
[illegible]
C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director, Montreal, C. E.

FARE REDUCED BY THE GRAND TRUNK LINE OF NEW STEAMERS.
[illegible]

FIRST CLASS RESIDENCES.
Two Fine Brick Dwellings,
On Washington St., near Michigan Avenue.
[illegible]

SEA BATHING.
EXCURSION TICKETS,
Via Grand Trunk Railway,
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1863.

JUSTIFYING THE INVASION.

The Richmond papers are discussing the propriety of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania, some condemning and others defending. The *Dispatch*, which is a mouth-piece and confidant of Jeff. Davis, in the course of a leading article justifying the invasion, has the following remarkable paragraph:

"There are persons who think, and have thought from the first, that the invasion of Pennsylvania was a rash and dangerous experiment, which there was no justification for having undertaken. We are not one of these. On the contrary, we believe, when the secret history of the war shall have been published, the conduct of the General will *be amply justified by circumstances* of which we are now, *and must for a generation* remain, completely ignorant."

What circumstances? Why must a generation pass away before they can be made public? It is not difficult to solve the mystery, and it is not necessary to remain in ignorance a whole generation. Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, Gov. Seymour, James Brooks, Senator Wall, Dick Richardson, or fire-in-the-rear Storey could cast a flood of light on the mystery if they saw proper. The inference is irresistable that Lee was invited by the Copperhead leaders to invade the North, and that assurances were given him of co-operation and support. The riots that broke out in New York and surrounding cities show how faithfully and efficiently the Copperhead leaders had wrought to open a fire-in-the-rear on the Federal Government. We begin now to obtain a peep behind the Copperhead curtain, and "also learn a little more of the interior history of the recent demonstrations in New York in behalf of the rebellion; the fruit, as the *Dispatch* says, which the Wood-Brooks peace meetings bore." When the mystery is cleared up that shall relieve Lee's military reputation from the charge of rashness, it will then be known why, in the language of our New York namesake, Gov. Seymour "exhibited such extraordinary alacrity in stripping the city of its militia just before the riots came on; why those riots did not break out, as was at first intended, on the Fourth of July; why Vice President Stephens undertook his embassy to Washington at the same moment; why the rioters, whom Gov. Seymour called his 'noble-hearted friends,' cheered for Jeff. Davis as well as for his mouth-piece on that occasion; why the Governor, on the Saturday *before* the mob rose, sent a messenger to the President to induce him to stop the draft; and finally, if Lee had been at Harrisburg and victorious, as was expected, on the Fourth of July, instead of being defeated at Gettysburg, whether *that* would have made any difference in the execution of the Copperhead programme." Long before this generation has passed away the treason of the Copperhead leaders will be revealed, and some of them will be brought to condign justice. What a delightful, pure and loyal association the organization calling itself the Democratic party has become! What a political sanctuary for men pretending to be honest or patriotic!

THE DIFFERENCE.

Brave, dashing Colonel Grierson, lately made a grand tour through the Confederacy, and upon his return pronounced the bogus affair a mere shell. His assertion has been proved true, and the shell is now collapsing, exposing nothing but dust and rottenness within. John Morgan, the other day, took a ride through Ohio and Indiana. The only shells he found, were Federal shells flying about his ears, which not only dissipated his troopers, but so affrighted John Morgan that he took to his heels like a cowardly sneak and deserted his own men. Within forty-eight hours after his landing in Indiana, 60,000 men were in arms. He had not crossed the border before the Buckeye State was in the field, and at every step John Morgan took, he ran against a rural bayonet. Grierson was fully satisfied with his raid. He met with [illegible] but dissolution and decay, the shell ready to collapse and cracking at every convolution. Morgan, it is to be presumed, is satisfied with his. He met with opposition everywhere, found prosperity and wealth, populous cities busy with traffic and manufacture, and a people industrious, hardy and united in their fealty to their Government. At every step he took, an armed man, the symbol of liberty, sprang up before him. Every hearthstone had its defender, no roof offered him a welcome. His raid was a continued flight from the legions that confronted him at every turn, and to-day he is a fugitive sneak seeking shelter as best he may with a handful of disgusted, dispirited, gray-backed troopers. The contrast is significant.

PRIVILEGES FOR RE-ENLISTING SOLDIERS.

The Government has decided, in General Orders No. 216, that all able-bodied men between eighteen and forty-five years of age, who have heretofore been enlisted and have served for not less than nine months, who have been honorably discharged and can pass the examination required by the mustering regulations of the United States, may be enlisted in any regiment they choose, new or old, [illegible] to be entitled to the $402 provided for recruiting veteran volunteers. This $402 comprises $300 exemption fund, $100 bounty, and $2 hand money. A regiment, battalion, or company of these recruits will bear the title of Veteran, provided half of their number are "Veteran Volunteers." The same benefit will be given to men who enlisted prior to Order No. 191, provided the conditions therein set forth are fulfilled.

The above is a telegraphic dispatch from Washington. The information it gives is not complete. We desire to know when the $402 are to be paid to the "Veteran Volunteers." In a previous Order it was stated that the bounty would be paid in trifling driblets of $50, each six or eight months—running through the whole term of enlistment. If Order No. 216 makes the same provision, then we predict it will prove a miserable failure. To obtain men in any considerable number, $340 must be paid cash down, viz: the $300 exemption fund and the $40 heretofore paid in advance. A sum of money like this offered in hand to the recruit may have some influence in procuring the re-enlistment of discharged soldiers, but if it be paid in insignificant instalments of $50, during several years, the bounty loses its value in their eyes, and there will be few to enlist on those terms. And why should not the Government pay the whole cash bounty down? There is no other use for it. The law clearly contemplates that the conscript's exemption money shall be paid to substitutes, and expended in no other way.

And there is another matter to which we call attention. Why is the exemption bounty confined to discharged soldiers who have served nine or more months? The number of drafted persons who will pay $300 for exemption will be, probably, ten times as great as the number of discharged soldiers who will re-enlist for the sake of the bounty. We would like to know why the $402 bounty is not offered to all able-bodied men fit for service who offer to volunteer during the war? Why has this offer not been made before now? By whose malign influence is the offer withheld? What sort of persons have charge of this matter in Washington? Will not some one bring the thing to the attention of the President, and point out the mischievous blunder that the red-tape West Point gentlemen are committing?

Mr. Lincoln is endowed with a liberal share of common sense, and, we doubt not, will correct the error when his mind is called to it. The army wants recruits. No time should be lost in obtaining them. The necessities of the service cannot wait for the result of the asinine experiments of the superannuated owls that infest the War Department. The Government needs 300,000 fresh soldiers to fill up the wasted regiments and give the finishing blow to the slaveholders' rebellion. It will not get them by the process devised by the red-tapists at Washington.

CANVASSING [illegible] [illegible] Harding, Union [illegible]

Early on the morning of the 4th of July, information was received at Campbellsville, where he was, that the rebels, in large numbers, were approaching that place, and were believed to be in the whole country around it. No means of escape were left him, except a speedy retreat through the woods, and, having found a place of concealment in the woods less than a mile from town, he remained there all day and all night. The rebels, during the day, passed around his place of concealment, and within twenty paces of where he was. They were chasing negroes, and searching for horses which, like himself, had been taken to the woods for safety. His buggy horse was less fortunate than himself, the horse, though taken to the woods by a friend of Mr. H.'s, being found and captured by the rebels. Mr. Harding has since then reached his home in safety, but the surrounding country is infested by small parties of rebels, so it is not yet safe for him to resume his canvass. He has visited and made speeches in all the counties of the district except Meade, Adair, and Casey. But it is not deemed prudent for him to visit those counties, at least not at present. What a charming constituency!

The United States Steam Fire Department.

The Government authorities, under the direction of Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Chief Quartermaster, Department of Washington, have organized a Steam Fire Department for the protection of Government property in that city. Two new steam engines, made by Neafie & Levy, of Philadelphia, arrived there a few days ago. They are respectively named "General M. C. Meigs" and "General D. H. Rucker."

The "General Meigs" is a third class engine, capable of forcing a stream of water 240 feet, and two streams 190 feet; the steam cylinder is 8x12 inches, and the pump cylinder 4x12 inches; her weight, when in running order, supplied with wood and water, is five thousand pounds. The "General Rucker" is a fourth class engine, which forces one stream 220 feet, two streams 150 feet; the steam cylinder is 7x10 inches, and the pump cylinder 4x10 inches; weighing, when in running order, carrying supplies of wood and water, three thousand five hundred pounds.

Presents to Uncle Sam.

That venerable and respected old gentleman, Uncle Samuel, has been of late the recipient of several handsome presents from his dutiful nephews, as follows:

By Gen. Meade, Gettysburg, July 31.
By Gen. Grant, Vicksburg, July 4th.
By Gen. Banks, Port Hudson, July 8th.
By Gen. Rosecrans, Tullahoma, July 1st.
By Gen. Osterhaus, the Big Black.
By Gen. Sherman, Jackson, Mississippi.

Illinois Traitors Speaking Out.

A Democratic meeting was held in Elbridge, Edgar county, Ill., on the 4th inst., at which the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That we hereby, undividedly, pledge ourselves one to another that we will not render support to the present Administration, in carrying on this Abolition crusade against the South. That we will resist to the death all attempts to draft any of our citizens into the army, and that we will permit no arbitrary arrests to be made among us by the minions of the Administration.

Resolved, That we regard the Emancipation Proclamation as the final blow that has destroyed all hopes of reconstructing of the Union as it was. We also view it as the entering wedge which will ultimately divide the Middle and Northwestern States from our mischief making, puritanical, fanatical New England brethren, and finally culminate in the formation of a Democratic Republic out of the Middle, Northwestern and Southern States; *and for this we are thankful.*

The most hot headed rebel in South Carolina could go no farther than these Edgar county traitors, in this loyal State of Illinois. They avow their determination, no longer to support the Government, to resist it to death, and an ardent longing for the disintegration. Every man that voted for those resolutions is a traitor, and should be hanged as high as Haman.

A Great Time in Elmira, N. Y.—The Drafted Men on a Bender.

The draft in Elmira, N. Y., was made the occasion of signal rejoicing. As soon as it was concluded, a meeting was held and a procession formed, Christopher Slater, of the Brainard House, being chosen chief Marshal, and Wm. M. Thayer, of the *Daily Press*, Captain. They were decked out in gay and striking costumes, and marched *en masse* to the public square. In the procession were a number of banners and placards, with humorous inscriptions. One read, "The Union and the Constitution—God and Victory." Another, "What we kill, we eat." Another, "We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred dollars strong." Another, "Prize Tickets $300, U. S. Lottery."

Various humorous speeches were made, after which the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

[illegible] for the purpose of assisting in preserving itself against the destroying efforts of an organized domestic foe, has seen fit to institute a draft, and

Whereas, We, through the favor of kind Fortune, have been each awarded a prize in the great lottery, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the drafted men of Elmira, loving our Union, our Constitution and our Flag, hereby declare that in our opinion this action of the Government is necessary and just.

Resolved, That, claiming to be loyal men, we will not, by word or deed, by thought or action, offer resistance to this draft, but will respond in a manner that shall be proper and satisfactory to this call of patriotic duty.

Resolved, That if at any time unlawful resistance be offered to this legal conscription, we will, if called upon, spring to the defence of the Government, and will use every means placed at our disposal to put down all who so far forget themselves as to win the title of traitors and rioters.

Resolved, That we earnestly believe, from its baptism of blood and fire, the country shall come forth purified and with new greatness, and that through the blessing of God, again and forever, undiminished in luster—

"The star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave, O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Where our Presidents have been Educated.

Of the Presidents of the United States, three were educated at William and Mary College, in Virginia—Jefferson, Monroe and Tyler; two at Harvard, John Adams and John Quincy Adams; Madison graduated at Princeton, Polk at the University of North Carolina, Pierce at Bowdoin College, and Buchanan at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. The rest never had a college education.

Of the Vice Presidents, Harvard has graduated two, John Adams and Elbridge Gerry. William and Mary two, Thomas Jefferson and John Tyler. Princeton two, Aaron Burr and George M. Dallas. Columbia College two, George Clinton and Daniel D. Tompkins. Yale one, John C. Calhoun. Transylvania University one, Richard M. Johnson. Centre College, in Kentucky, one, John C. Breckinridge.

Of the Chief Justices, Jay was a graduate of Columbia, Ellsworth of Princeton, Marshall was not a graduate of any college, and Taney graduated at Dickinson. Of the Supreme Judges Princeton has educated eight, and Harvard three. Of the Secretaries of State, Princeton has graduated five, William and Mary four, Harvard three, Yale two, Union, Dartmouth and Brown one each. Of the Ministers to England, Harvard and Princeton have each graduated five.

It will be seen that Harvard University, William and Mary College, and the College of New Jersey, and Princeton, have furnished most of the occupants of these high offices.

Arrest of Union Men in Missouri.

[From the Missouri Democrat, July 24th.]

Presiding Elder Bratton, of the Methodist Church North, whose arrest at Chillicothe, Missouri, together with that of H. S. Harbaugh, of the Chillicothe *Constitution*, has excited considerable comment, has been unconditionally released from military custody, nothing derogatory to his character in any way being found. Here the military authorities would be willing doubtless to let the matter [illegible] owe it to themselves to see that the affair is not thus disposed of. Elder Bratton's case is but one of a number of a similar character, several of which have not yet been disposed of, and which indicate the policy upon which our military authorities are entering.

The circumstances of Bratton's arrest are familiar to our readers. The arrest was made by a portion of the regiment of Col. Guitar, the newly appointed military commander of Northern Missouri, and by his order, as was stated by the officer in command. The prisoners, (Bratton and Harbaugh) were treated with great indignity, not being allowed to confer with their friends, and all explanation being refused. A number of ladies of Bratton's church, taking with them a national flag and wearing sashes of red, white and blue, as evidence of their Unionism, called upon the officer in command to inquire into the facts, and were rudely told to roll up the flag, take off their sashes and go about their business. The issuing of a writ of *habeas corpus* being procured, the commanding officer refuses to respect it, and the Judge issuing it, holding at the same time the commission of a Colonel in the State service, justifies the contempt of his judicial authority. The prisoners are then conducted under a close guard to the headquarters of the district commander, and cast into prison among captured bushwhackers and common criminals, and detained there until an investigation in Bratton's case discloses that he is guilty of no offense.

The responsibility for this high handed proceeding against a minister of the Gospel, and one of the soundest Union men in the State—one who has been particulary noted for his labors and sacrifices in the Union cause—may be sought to be thrown upon the subordinate officer who made the arrest; but such an attempt will not succeed. The whole transaction occurred under the immediate observation and with the full knowledge of Judge and Colonel McFerran, a most prominent leader in the party which now controls the affairs of this State, and received his official sanction, as it must have done that of the District Commander by whom it was said to have been ordered. If this case stood alone, it might with greater plausibility be treated as an accidental occurrence. But, unfortunately, such is not the fact. The wholesale ar[illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1863.

Mr. James B. Eades, the well known St. Louis gunboat builder has laid before the Navy Department a model, plans and specifications for building a first class iron clad ocean steamer in his navy yard at St. Louis. He proposes to make a vessel of the same class as to size, and power of armament as the New Ironsides, and our other largest ships of war. The experiment of constructing a navy for ocean service at points in the very heart of the continent, and perfectly free from any contingency of any interference from foreign powers in time of war, meets with much favor at the Department. Mr. Eades is confident there will be no difficulty in taking such a ship from St. Louis to the Gulf during at least three months in any ordinary year. It will require about two years to construct a vessel on the proposed plan, but similar ones might be built at any point below St. Louis on the Mississippi, where similar facilities for ship building have been procured. The plan of the proposed vessel is directed especially to the attainment of the highest possible speed, combined with strength amidships to bear heavier plates of iron than have heretofore been put on any of our ocean steamers. It is proposed to apply the plating in longitudinal strips, thus bracing and strengthening, instead of weakening the vessel by the addition of its armor. The model embraces many novelties both as to style of plating and arrangement of guns and machinery for working them in action. These several points are being carefully investigated at the Department.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES OF GEN. KIRK.

Imposing Masonic Ceremonies.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

STERLING, July 24th, 1863.

If popular attention to the funeral rites of distinguished persons afford a true measure of the respect entertained for them while living, then the mourning friends of Gen. Kirk may feel that their favorite townsman, fellow soldier and Masonic brother has left a glorious record which will not soon fade from history's pages. Nothing in that section of Illinois has equalled in brilliancy of display and earnest popular demonstrations of regret the Masonic and civic funeral of Gen. Kirk just closed.

A meeting of the citizens was held last (Thursday) evening, at which suitable committees were appointed and arrangements made to give all possible eclat to the occasion. The business men were requested to close their houses during the business hours. Hon. F. Sackett, Mayor of Sterling, was appointed Marshal and Manager of the civic division. Flags were suspended across the streets, many of the larger business houses and dwellings were elegantly draped and the town *en masse* united in the proceedings.

As the departed soldier had ever evinced a warm attachment to Masonry, and had expressed his desire to receive Masonic burial, the matter was placed primarily in the hands of the craft, of which Sterling Lodge No. 202 took the lead. Dr. Robt. Morris, known as an experienced writer and lecturer in the branch, was called from Chicago, to preside, and Hon. B. C. Coblentz, made Chief Marshal of the day. About twenty lodges were represented from the adjoining villages and Iowa, the craft of the latter State being led by Judge Cotton, an eminent Mason and past Grand Master of that State. The Odd Fellows also took place in the procession in commendable numbers.

The procession moved at 3 p. m. to the barn of Gen. Kirk and thence to the cemetery. There the ceremonies began by a reference from Dr. Morris to the military merits of the deceased. The life and death of Gen. Kirk was made an admonition to the young men of our country to defend the glorious possessions which have cost so much blood and human life. An earnest invocation was made to

Stand by the Flag—its folds have waved in glory,
To foes a fear, to friends a festive robe,
And spread in rhythmic line the sacred story
Of freedom's triumph all around the globe.

Stand by the Flag—on land and ocean's billow;
By it our heroes stood unmoved and true;
Living, defended, dying, from his pillow,
With his last blessing, *passed it to you.*

The Masonic service then proceeded, assisted by Judge Cotton and the craft. This "Drama of the dead," which forms so prominent a feature in the Masonic ritual, was performed in a highly imposing manner, the great number of the fraternity, the vast audience, the mourners surrounding the central figure, the widow overwhelmed with the weight of her mental calamity, and the solemn coffin draped with the flag for which its occupant had died, all this made up a *tout ensemble* rarely witnessed. The presiding officer concluded the exercises with an original Ode, embracing the grand leading thought of the Masonic system, *resurrection from the dead.*

A public address was delivered at Wallace Hall in the evening by Dr. Morris upon the life and services of Gen. Kirk. This was a masterpiece of feeling, genuine eloquence and acceptableness to the large audience which crowded every avenue of the apartment. This was followed by a brief allusion from Dr. Morris to the Masonic merits of the deceased, who had been first Master of Sterling Lodge.

Gen. Edward N. Kirk was born Feb. 29, 1828, in Jefferson county, Ohio. At Cadiz, in that State, he studied law. He removed thence to Baltimore, Md., and in 1854 to Sterling, Ill. Aided by a few zealous hearts like his own, he raised the celebrated 34th Illinois Volunteer regiment, of which he was unanimously chosen Colonel. The Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel (Bosworth) and Major (Levanway) are all dead. At Shiloh he led the 5th brigade, 2d division, of Buell's army, and received a severe wound. At Floyd's Fork, near Louisville, Ky., he was in command. At Stone River, his brigade was the extreme right, where they received the brunt of the second day's attack, and lost 844 men. Here, too, he received the wound that eventually cost him his life, for he died July 21, shortly after the terrible surgical operation necessary to extract the ball.

Facts and Incidents in the Siege of Port Hudson.

From correspondence and New Orleans papers we select the following facts and incidents of the siege of Port Hudson:

SHARP SHOOTING.

Notwithstanding our troops did not formally enter the place on the 8th inst., yet the garrison fully understood that they were to be surrendered, and accordingly they came over the parapet in large numbers to converse with our men.

Now and then they would seek out a particular stump or log from which they had been worried by our sharpshooters. "This cussed hole," said a keen eyed, roughly dressed hunter from the wilds of Arkansas, "I have been aiming at for the last two weeks, to split the Yankee's head who was always peeping out of it." Somebody had quite evidently been watching that hole rather closely, for the two logs which were a little apart, and formed the aperture, were riddled with bullets.

THE REBS GRATIFIED.

The half famished, dilapidated looking rebels most certainly were, for they never gave heartier cheers than when told by Gen. Beale and Col. Miles that soon they should see their homes.

THE FORLORN HOPE HONORED.

By 7 o'clock our troops marched into the works, headed by the brigade which had volunteered, a thousand strong, to storm the place in the next assault. Col. Birge, of the 13th Connecticut regiment was in command of this storming party. It was fitting that they should lead the way with the flag of bloodless victory who had volunteered to do so with bayonet and sabre.

GARDNER'S SWORD RETURNED.

Gen. Andrew and staff rode up to receive the sword of the rebel commander. It was proffered to Gen. Andrew by Gen. Gardner, with the brief words: "I surrender to you [illegible] tions of war herein contained."

General Andrew made a brief reply, and at once restored the sword to Gen. Gardner.

THE REBEL ARMS.

The men grounded their arms, not being able to stack them, since hardly one in ten of their pieces had a bayonet attached. They were [illegible] of old style. Quite a number of the old Queen Bess pattern were included among them, having a bore half as large again as the ordinary musket. Most of the cartridge boxes were well filled, but the scarcity of percussion caps was universal.

STRENGTH OF THE GARRISON.

The infantry force was composed of the following regiments:

The 1st and 39th Mississippi, the 1st and 49th Alabama, the 10th, 14th, 15th, 18th and 23d Arkansas, Miles' Louisiana legion, and Wingfield's cavalry, which was dismounted and on duty as in infantry.

The troops are some of the best in the Confederate service; many of them were at Fort Donelson, and all have been at Port Hudson since the battle of Baton Rouge. At the time of the battle of the Plains there were 6,118 men in the fort. Since that time the loss has been 610 in killed and wounded. Our men who were in the place numbered about fifty, and the rebels say they had every facility for escape.

"SHOULD AULD ACQUAINTANCE BE FORGOT?"

After the ceremony was over, Gen. Weitzel was presented with a fine chestnut stallion by a rebel officer who was formerly his pupil at West Point.

The General had several classmates and pupils among the officers of the garrison, and they all seemed glad to revive the days long gone by, when they enjoyed that union of hearts and hands which a strange fanaticism has now severed.

NEW FORMED FRIENDSHIPS.

And not only between a few classmates, but between whole regiments, on the day of the surrender, there was a constant interchange of good feeling. Perhaps they crossed bayonets for the last time. That is not certain. But no fears for the future seemed to trouble these heroes of many battles, as they talked of the scenes in which they all had borne a part. Ere this day closed, many hearts were knit together in friendly bonds, which a few hours before were severed by the deepest enmity.

WHAT WE OBTAINED WITH IT.

Five thousand prisoners, as stated by Gen. Gardner himself.

Serviceable.—[illegible]

4 24-pound barbette guns, (rifled); 1 12 pound barbette gun.

Disabled.—1 24-pound barbette gun, 1 8-inch barbette gun; 1 32-pound barbette gun; 1 24 pound barbette gun, 1-30 pound barbette gun.

Recapitulation.—15 heavy guns, in good condition; 5 complete field batteries, 31 guns in good condition, besides disabled guns; 1,911 shot and shell for heavy guns, various calibres; 775 cartridges; 12,000 pounds of powder, made up in cartridges for heavy guns, various calibres; 22,000 pounds cannon powder; 130,000 cartridges, small arms; 5,000 muskets.

THE WORKS.

The principal defences are on the river side. They comprise seventeen separate embrasures, mostly built in an arc of a circle. They are finely riveted, and command all the approaches by way of the river. In three of them pivot guns were mounted which were used both for front and rear. Two magazines, all above ground, one in the rear of a battery of 8 and 10-inch guns, and below the flagstaff, which is raised in the centre of the works on the river front. The rest of the magazines are under ground.

The land breastworks are built in the ordinary manner on the outer side. They extend in a semi-circular direction from river to river for a distance of nearly seven miles. Inside they have a narrow ditch, with small caves dug out from it in which the men slept and sheltered themselves from our fire. On the southern extremity they are very well built, but on the northerly end they were not built until the recent investment, and hence are nothing but rifle pits.

WHAT GARDNER SAID.

General Gardner says that Vicksburg only made a difference with him of three days. That he had made up his mind to surrender at the expiration of that time, and that any serious demonstration would have brought a flag at any moment. We learn from this, that the glory of Port Hudson is not to be hidden in the larger but fuller one of Vicksburg; but must stand upon its own intrinsic individuality; a result of certain irresistible combination, and not the mere sequence of a previous disaster to the rebels.

Gen. Gardner also says that the very day our lines closed on him—May 24—brought him, by a courier who came through our lines, a positive order from Gen. Johnston to evacuate the post. This shows the wonderful rapidity and dexterity with which Gen. Banks wheeled his army round from Alexandria and Baton Rouge upon the unsuspecting rebel chief, and should never be lost sight of in forming a fair estimate of this very brilliant military movement.

Capt. Henry Washington Sawyer—A Brave Man's Letter.

This gallant soldier is one of the two who were selected by the rebel government by lot on the 6th of July, to be executed in retaliation for the two rebel officers executed by General Burnside for recruiting for the rebel service in his military department. When this fact became known to Captain Sawyer's friends in Philadelphia—as we learn from the *Press*—they induced Captain Wilmon Whilldin, long associated with the steamboat interest in that city, to visit Washington to ascertain the policy of the government in regard to the inhuman threat of Jefferson Davis. He was kindly received by the President and the Secretary of War, and carried back to Philadelphia, from them, the assurance that the government will adopt such a course as would possibly prevent the execution of Captains Sawyer and Flinn, and at all events punish it fearlessly and promptly. The *Press* adds:

When Captain Whilldin reached this city, the wife of Captain Sawyer received a letter from him in which he stated that the rebel government would permit her and their children to visit him before his execution. In company with Mrs. Sawyer he immediately started for Washington, and having received the authority of our government, went to Fortress Monroe, where they are now waiting a flag of truce to go to Richmond. We have been permitted to take a copy of Captain Sawyer's letter to his wife, which we subjoin. It requires no compliment at our hands. It is the letter of a brave and patriotic man, and will be read with pleasure and pride by all loyal citizens:

PROVOST GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, VA., July 6, 1863.

My Dear Wife: I am under the necessity of informing you that my prospect looks very dark.

This morning all the captains now prisoners at the Libby military prison drew lots for two to be executed. It fell to my lot. Myself and Captain Flinn, of the Fifty-first Indiana Infantry, will be executed for two captains executed by General Burnside.

The Provost General J. H. Winder assures me that the Secretary of War of the Southern Confederacy will permit yourself and my dear children to visit me before I am executed. You will be permitted to bring an attendance. Captain Whilldin, or uncle W. W. Ware, or Dan, had better come with you. My situation is hard to be borne, and I cannot think of dying without seeing you and the children. You will be allowed to return without molestation to your home.

I am resigned to whatever is in store for me, with the consolation that I die without having committed any crime. I have no trial, no jury, nor am I charged with any crime, but it fell to my lot. You will proceed to Washington. My Government will give you transportation to Fortress Monroe, and you will get here by a flag of truce, and return the same way. Bring with you a shirt for me.

My dear wife, the fortune of war has put me in this position. If I must die a sacrifice to my country, with God's will I must submit; only let me see you once more, and I will die becoming a man and an officer; but, for God's sake, do not disappoint me. Write to me as soon as you get this, and go to Captain Whilldin; he will advise you what to do. [illegible] penalty. But you must submit to your fate. It will be no disgrace to myself, you, or the children; but you may point with pride and say, "I gave my husband;" my children will have the consolation to say, "I was made an orphan for my country." God will provide for you, never fear. Oh! it is hard to leave you thus. I wish the ball that passed through my head in the last battle would have done its work; but it was not to have been so. My mind is somewhat influenced, for it has come so sudden on me. Write to me as soon as you get this; leave your letter open and I will get it. Direct my name and rank, by way of Fortress Monroe. Farewell! farewell! and hope it is all for the best. I remain yours until death,

H. W. SAWYER,
Captain First New Jersey Cavalry.

A Rebel Prediction of Insurrection.

[From the New York Tribune, July 23.]

The following private note, written by a Chaplain in the United States army, now at home on sick leave, we think proper to make public. The veracity of the writer, who has long been known to us, is above question or suspicion. He is only another among the cloud of witnesses who give damning testimony to the character and purpose of the late riots:

SIR:—The United States steam transport Catawba, which arrived here on the 7th inst., brought 465 rebel prisoners to Fortress Monroe. I came to this city on sick leave, on the same steamer. On the morning of the 4th inst., I had a conversation with one of the rebel prisoners, who was allowed more freedom than the others. He liked the invasion of the North by Lee amazingly. He asked me what I thought of it. I said I was glad of it, that it would make our people stronger, more united and more determined. I remarked that I thought Lee would be driven back in greater confusion than when he invaded Maryland last year. The rebel thought not. He gave me the following reasons, and I give them as evidence to show that the mob violence which disturbed the city last night was pre-concerted, and part of the rebel plan for the invasion of the North; and, furthermore, that the instigators of the riot must have been in league with the rebel authorities in Richmond in all that transpired. The rebel remarked, "Lee will not only invade Pennsylvania and New Jersey, but New York also." He said, "Hold on a little; you will find war in the streets of your very city, war carried on by those who hate your Government and love ours. You will be surprised at the number of friends we have in your very midst, friends who, when the time comes, will destroy your railroads, your telegraph wires, your Government stores and property, and thus facilitate the glorious invasion now breaking you to pieces." I regarded this in the same light that I always regard the boasting of the enemy, and, consequently, thought nothing of it then. I came to the city on the 7th inst. After remaining a few days, and while confined to my room from fever, I was not a little surprised to hear the clatter of arms in our streets. As the rebel predicted, our railroads were destroyed, our telegraph lines were cut, our Government stores were assaulted, and cheers were given for Jeff. Davis right in our very midst.

How came that rebel to know this beforehand, if there was not a preconcerted plan between the rebels here and the rebels in Richmond? This question is worth considering. C.

NEW YORK, July 20, 1863.

The Net Results at Port Hudson

5,000 prisoners, as stated by General Gardner himself.

SERVICEABLE.

2 42-pound barbette guns.
2 32-pound barbette guns.
1 32 pound barbette gun (rifled.)
[illegible] inch barbette gun.
1 24-pound barbette gun.
4 24-pound barbette guns, (rifled.)
1 12-pound barbette gun.

DISABLED.

1 24-pound barbette gun.
1 8 inch barbette gun.
1 32-pound barbette gun.
1 24-pound barbette gun.
1 30-pound barbette gun.

RECAPITULATION.

15 heavy guns, in good condition.
5 complete field batteries, in 31 guns in good condition, besides disabled guns.
1,911 shot and shell for heavy guns, various calibres.
775 cartridges.
12,000 pounds of powder, made up in cartridges, for heavy guns, various calibres.
22,000 pounds cannon powder.
150,000 cartridges, small arms.
5,000 muskets.

The Methodist Church on the State of the Country.

The Committee on "the State of the country" of the late annual Erie Conference of the M. E. Church, which has just closed its session at Ashtabula, Ohio, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the Conference:

Resolved, That we are steadfastly devoted to the preservation of the Union, and maintenance of the Government of the United States over the entire territory belonging to it, and we pledge ourselves to heartily sustain the Administration in its efforts to put down rebellion and treason from whatever quarter they may come.

Resolved, That we render our devout thanks to Almighty God for the recent great [illegible] has vouchsafed to the loyal arms of the United States.

Resolved, That the noble men who have imperilled their all in the cause of their country, are justly entitled to the nation's best gratitude. Their names will go down to posterity as the heroes of the second great struggle for American liberty, and generations yet unborn will rise up and bless their memory.

Resolved, That we tender our condolence and sympathy to all families and persons who are called to mourn for those who have fallen in the conflict. These heroic dead will be deservedly remembered as the martyrs for liberty and Union.

Resolved, That our hearts and purses will ever be open to those who have been maimed and crippled on the battle-field. [illegible]

Resolved, That the negro soldier in many a well fought battle has vindicated his manhood against the slanders of those who sought to degrade his character, [illegible] condition of a brute. We trust that the day has dawned on his long night of bondage.

Resolved, That we will not cease to pray to God [illegible]

THE LAST POLITICAL PAMPHLET.

"The New Gospel of Peace."

Sinclair Tousey, No. 121 Nassau street, publishes an anonymous pamphlet, entitled, "The New Gospel of Peace, according to St. Benjamin," which has some clever hits at the Wood and Seymour school of politicians, who prefer to sell the nation's birthright rather than to crush the rebellion.

We quote a few passages from this brochure:

* * * 6. And this was well pleasing unto certain men of the Dimmichrats. For they said in their hearts, If this nation can be saved by the rule of the Dimmichrats of our faction, let it be saved; but if not, let it perish, and let us rule in our own provinces.

7. But they said not this openly; for they feared the people.

8. For in all this time the hearts of the men of the North failed not, neither did they alter in their wicked purpose to preserve the nation from destruction.

9. And of the Dimmichrats it was only they who were faithful to their masters the Tahivulree and the Phiretahs, and who were meek and lowly, and who sought to compromise unto them, and crawl on their bellies before them, which was well fitting for them to do, and to say unto them, What would our masters have? and what shall their servants do that they may be gracious unto their servants, and allow them a little share in the ruling of this land?—It was these only among the Dimmichrats who were well pleased because Abraham and his counsellors prevailed not.

10. And these men held not up the hands of Abraham their ruler, but sought occasion to prevent his purposes and to bring his counsels to confusion and his doings to naught.

13. And they sent messengers unto the Tahivulree and the Phiretahs, saying these things; and their scribes wrote them in books by night, and sent them out unto the people by day. But the Tahivulree and the Phiretahs spurned them; for now that they could no more use them, they looked at them with loathing.

14. Likewise also some of them went privily to the ambassador of the land of Jonbool, even that land which sought the destruction of the nation of Unculpsalm.

15. And they said unto him, Let us take counsel together that we may bring about the great end, the ceasing of the war without the putting down of the rebellion.

16. But he was crafty and answered them nothing. And he wrote letters unto the rulers of his land saying, I will watch faithfully, and I will turn aside neither to the right nor to the wrong, going which way it may be needful, if it leadeth to our prophet. So shall I show myself worthy to be a ruler in the land of Jonbool.

THE CHIEFS OF THE "PEACE" MEN.

21. Now the chiefs of this sect in Gotham were these:

22. Fernandiwud, who had been the chief ruler of the city, and Benjamin his brother; James the scribe, which knew nothing, and Erastus his brother; Samuel, who was rich in butter; Hiram the publican, who was also a sinner, and Hiram who smelled the battle afar in the tents of Tamuny; (not he that was taught to rip, to shoot the bow, and to speak the truth, but did this Cyrus shoot with a longer bow than the other); Primis the scribe, whose beard was like Aaron's, and who dwelt among the merchants; Samuel, who made the lightnings of heaven his messengers; Kerr Ties, who wrote concerning the Great Covenant; and he who dwelt in the elbows of the Mincis, and destroyed the hearts of women; Isaiah, who was a captain of the Hammerites; Samuel, whose surname was Brinnsmaid, and whose father ate hasty pudding; and Augustus the money changer, who aforetime was called Schomberg.

23. Now to others were Gentiles, but Augustus was of the circumcision.

24. And all these men served diligently their master, who was Jeph the Repudiator. And many of them were Scribes, but all of them were Pharisees, for they held to the letter of the law, but knew not its spirit. And they taught, like those of old, concerning the Sabbath, that the nation was made for the great Covenant, and not the Great Covenant for the nation.

25. And the inn of Hiram, which before the war began in the land of Unculpsalm had been filled with Tahivulree and Phiretahs, and with Phlunkees comparing themselves unto their masters, the Phiretahs, and crawling upon their bellies before them, became now the chief place of resort for them that still served the Tahivulree and labored to prosper the rebellion. Here they gathered themselves together and plotted in secret how they might ensnare the rulers of Unculpsalm, and rejoiced openly when the banner of the Phiretahs prevailed against the banner of Unculpsalm. So did the inn of Hiram become the synagogue of the rebellion.

FERNANDO WOOD'S PEACE MEETING.

* * * 7. And Fernandiwud looked for the assembling of the men which he had summoned, they and their following, at the hall of Peter the Bonnetmaker, and the space round about.

8. But these men came not; James the Scribe, and Erastus his brother; Samuel, whose surname is Brinnsmaid and the other Samuel; Benjamin, the brother of Phernandiwud, and Elijah the Tammer; Hiram the publican, and Cyrus, Primus, and Augustus the money changer, and their following.

9. For they had it within themselves, This gospel of peace will be an offence unto the people, who are perverse in their hearts, and who love the banner of Unculpsalm, and have respect unto the rulers chosen unto the Great Covenant, even although the men be not to their liking; and who are foolishly bent on destroying the armies and the power of them which would destroy the nation.

10. Wherefore we will not be seen listening to the gospel of peace. For it shall be better for us to cry out for war, and meanwhile to hinder the war in secret, and to seek every occasion to bring the rulers of our country to scorn and derision in the time of her trial, and to aid Jeph the Repudiator, and his spies and his emissaries, and to work confusion in the land.

11. For so shall the people be weary of their rulers, and bewildered with our confusion; and they shall trust in us, and turn unto us in their desolation, and say, Verily, these are the men, and make us rulers of the land.

12. Then will we compromise ourselves again unto our masters the Tahivulree and the Phiretahs, as it is meet, and right, and pleasant for us to do; and we shall find yet deeper dust wherein to crawl before them; and we shall loosen the bonds of these provinces, and make each governor of a province thereof a little satrap but great in his own eyes and in the eyes of the Phlunkees which will surround him, that he may defy the chief ruler of the land, and we shall divide the spoil. * * * *

21. And again Phernandiwud opened his mouth and said, O, my brethren, the day of calamity cometh upon the land of Unculpsalm, and there is no man able to help. Therefore have I come hither that I may save this nation. No man raiseth the banner of peace. Therefore will I raise it, that war and hate, which are the children of Satan, may be at an end, except for the Dimmichrats which are not of our persuasion, and the men of Belial which preach freedom unto the Niggah. Them let us hate with a perfect hatred, and upon them let us make war without ceasing.

22. And when the Hittites and Hammerites heard of liberty to the Niggah, they all groaned with an exceeding loud groan, as it were if each man had been seized with pangs of gripings in his bowels. For to hear of freedom to the Niggah is gall and wormwood to the Hittites and the Hammerites.

23. Then said Phernandiwud, Through the pride of their hearts and the vanity and wickedness of their imaginations, the rulers of this land have sinned and done wickedly in that they have not allowed the Tahivulree and the Phiretahs to destroy this nation without making war upon it.

24. For the land of Unculpsalm hath no right to a government, neither have the people of Unculpsalm any right to be a nation. Neither is the Great Covenant a covenant to be kept, except by the men of each province so long as it is pleasing in their eyes.

25. But these only are right, Peace and the everlasting Niggah. Such peace as we had aforetime, ere the accursed spirit Bak Bohn took possession of this people. Peace which will enable our brethren of the South to eat their bread in the sweat of another's face; to rob the laborer of his hire; to oppress the weak, and set their foot upon the neck of the lowly; to beat their Niggahs with many stripes, to hunt them with dogs, and to slay them; to take their women for concubines, and to beget of them sons and daughters; and to sell from the mother the fruit of her womb and the nursling of her bosom; to make merchandise of the fruit of their own loins, and to sell their own flesh and blood into bondage forever.

26. Peace, my brethren, which will also restore our right of free speech according to the Great Covenant, of which we have been robbed by the rulers of this land, that they may wage their wicked war upon the Phiretahs.

27. For, O men of Gotham, ye see this day how your rulers oppress you, and will allow no man to speak evil of them, that they may wage this war without let or hindrance; and that all men's mouths are shut by fear of the gallows or the dungeon, and who will not prophesy smooth things of their damnable doings, and cover up their wickedness and glorify their abominations.

28. Therefore I declare unto you that we must have the peace, the speech which cometh from free speech. So that when men of Belial seek to turn the hearts of the men of the South to setting their bondmen free, and taking away from us our everlasting Niggah, the Phiretahs may seize upon them, and beat them with many stripes, [illegible] and pour hot pitch upon them, [illegible] them upon sharp [illegible] bestride. Peace and free speech, such as that [illegible] was on the day when Prestinbruns smote down Charles the Summoner, and beat him until he was nigh unto death.

29. Let this peace hover over the land, scattering balm from her outstretched wings. Balm for the wounded souls of the Tahivulree and the Phiretahs; balm for the wounds which Dimmichratic brethren have inflicted on each other; balm for my bruised spirit and defrauded expectations.

30. Let this peace come to us, my brethren, and the lion of the South and the lamb of the North shall lie down together, and there shall be no more be contention between them; for the lamb shall be inside of the lion.

31. Let us then be lambs, O men of Gotham! Yes, let us be meek as lambs. For it is written that the meek shall inherit the earth.

HOW THE NEW GOSPEL OF PEACE PREVAILED.

* * * 45. And the new gospel of peace spread abroad, and prevailed mightily.

46. And it went throughout all the land of Unculpsalm even beyond the border of Mas[illegible]

47. So that in about ten days the chief captain of the Tahivulree, whose name was Robbert [illegible] the Phiretahs [illegible]

[illegible] waste with fire, and he destroyed the bridges that were over the rivers, and carried off their horses and their corn and their cattle; and put all them that resisted the new gospel of peace to the sword.

49. So the people began to understand the mystery of the new gospel; and they glorified it; and they said, yet a little while, and the Niggah shall be restored to his bondage, and the Tahivulree and the Phiretahs shall be our masters, and peace shall rule the land with a rod of iron, and we shall compromise ourselves forever. And there was great rejoicing.

50. Now I, even I, Benjamin the scribe, the brother of Phernandiwud, have written those things, not of my own will, or of the promptings of my own heart, for the truth is not in me. But forasmuch as the spirit of prophecy hath descended upon me, like Balaam, the son of Beor, I have uttered the innermost thoughts of my heart in mine own despite, and I have written the mystery of the new gospel of peace.

THE INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE CONVENTION.

General Principles and Regulations Agreed Upon.

The delegates of the Postal Administrations of Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, Spain, the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Prussia, the Hawiian Islands, Switzerland, and Hanseatic Cities, in pursuance of the deliberations held at the General Post Office in Paris, from the 11th May to the 8th June, 1863, have adopted the following general principles as being adapted to facilitate postal relations between nations, and to form the basis of International Conventions for the regulation of these relations:

I. The articles which must or may be forwarded by the post from one country to another are divided into six classes:

1. Ordinary letters.
2. Registered letters, without declaration of value.
3. Registered letters containing declared value.
4. Corrected proof sheets, business papers and other written documents not of the nature of letters.
5. Samples of merchandise (including grains and seeds) of limited weight and without merchantile value.
6. Printed matter of all kinds in sheets, stitched or bound, sheets of music, engravings, lithographs, photographs, drawings, maps and plans.

II. Wherever it is possible, the prepayment of postage upon ordinary letters should be at the option of the sender; but in case of such optional prepayment, unpaid letters must bear a moderate additional charge.

III. Letters insufficiently prepaid by the postal stamps of the dispatching country must be rated as unpaid, deducting, however, the value of the stamps affixed.

IV. Registered letters, whether with or without declaration of value, must in all cases be prepaid to destination.

V. All articles under bands, in order to take the benefit of a rate of postage less than that applicable to letters, must be prepaid.

VI. International correspondence of all kinds, duly prepaid to destination, shall not be charged with any additional rate whatever on delivery.

VII. The rates upon international correspondence shall be established according to the same scale of weight in all countries.

VIII. The metrical decimal system, being that which best satisfies the demands of the postal service, shall be adopted for international postal relations, to the exclusion of every other system.

IX. The single rate upon international letters shall be applied to each standard weight of 10 grammes or fractional part of it.

X. The single rates upon corrected proof-sheets, upon written documents not of the nature of letters, and upon samples of merchandise (including seeds), shall be applied to each standard weight of 40 grammes or fractional parts thereof, to one address.

XI. The standard weight for the single rate upon articles under band embraced in the sixth class of the first resolution aforesaid must be established by special convention between the contracting parties.

XII. The rate upon letters must be fixed according to the weight stated by the dispatching office, except in case of manifest error.

XIII. Registered letters without declaration of value, shall be rated with a moderate fixed charge in addition to the rate applicable to ordinary letters of the same weight.

XIV. Registered letters containing declared value shall be rated with a charge in proportion to the amount of the declared value, in addition to the postage and to their fixed charge applicable to the other class of registered letters.

XV. In case of loss of a registered letter without declared value, and in case of loss or spoliation of a registered letter with declared value, each office will be held responsible for acts upon its own territory, and in the service for which it has received a premium of insurance. Fifty francs should be allowed to the sender of an unvalued registered letter lost; and for a valued registered letter, so much of the declared value as shall have been lost or abstracted.

XVI. Where the intermediate transit charges may be practicable, the rates upon international correspondence should be the same, by whatever routes the mails are conveyed.

XVII. Where there are different mail routes, correspondence once shall be dispatched by the route indicated by that upon the address, or by the rate of postage prepaid where present rates exist. In the absence of such indication the dispatching office will determine the route it deems most advantageous to the public interest.

XVIII. Unpaid letters, delivered by one Administrator to another, to a country for which prepayment is counted, shall be returned to the dispatching office, as wrongly sent.

XIX. Articles under band, and subject to a lower postage, with compulsory prepayment, shall, in case of insufficient prepayment, be dispatched to their destinations with a suitable extra rate. If such articles are wholly unpaid they shall not be dispatched.

XX. International postal accounts cannot be suppressed by a rule of general application; but they should be simplified as far as possible. Offices of exchange should not be required to return acknowledgments of receipt of mails, except for the correction of errors of the dispatching office.

XXI. International post offices, accounting with each other for the rules and charges upon correspondence exchanged between them, whether in open or closed mails, shall account, as far as possible, by the piece for the correspondence in the open mails, and by the net weight for the correspondence in closed mails.

XXII. Correspondence re-forwarded by reason of a change of residence of the person addressed shall not, on that account, be liable to a supplementary charge in favor of offices interested in the postage previously accrued.

XXIII. Registered letters addressed to persons who have departed for a foreign country not interested in the postage prepaid, shall be forwarded to the new residence of the person addressed, charged with additional postage, and with a supplementary registration fee, to be paid on delivery.

XXIV. International correspondence which shall have become dead shall be returned, without cost, to the dispatching office.

XXV. As high transit charges upon correspondence present an insurmountable obstacle to the establishment of an international system of correspondence upon conditions advantageous to the public, the transit charge for each country shall never be higher than one-half of the interior rate of the transit country; and for countries of small territorial extent, the transit charge shall be even less.

XXVI. The cost of sea conveyance claimed by one country from another shall in no case be higher than the rate charged upon its own correspondence by the country by whose vessels the conveyance shall be effected.

XXVII. It is desirable that postal administrations having accounts with each other should serve as intermediaries for the transmission of sums of money from one country to another, by means of international money-orders, whenever this can be effected without complications disproportioned to the advantages resulting from it.

XXVIII. In case of the non-payment at the stipulated time of the balance due upon an adjustment of an international postal account, the amount of the balance shall bear interest from the expiration of the stipulated period, at the rate agreed upon by Convention.

XXIX. In the adjustment of uniform postal rates, the greatest possible number of countries should be included in the same zone and subject to the same rate.

XXX. Free conveyance in its official communications with other postal administrations, should be granted to each postal administration.

XXXI. There should be a class of letters denominated "urgent," for delivery by express messengers, for which a special supplementary charge shall be made.

OBITUARY.

Death of General Oudinot.

General Oudinot, Duke of Reggio, and the eldest son of Marshal Oudinot of the first empire, died in Paris on the 7th inst. He was in the 72d year of his age at the time. During the reign of Napoleon I., he performed some brilliant services, by which he rose to the rank of Major in the *Chasseurs de Garde*. On Bonaparte's return from Elba, Oudinot refused to break his oath of allegiance, and his fidelity was rewarded by speedy advancement to the ranks of Colonel and Brigadier General. After the revolution of July, 1830, Oudinot resigned his commission; but in 1835 was again called into active service in Africa. He took part in various expeditions and engagements with the Arabs, after which he was promoted to a Lieutenant Generalship.

In 1842 he entered the political arena as candidate to the Chamber of Deputies for Saumur, which he succeeded in carrying. He was re-elected four years afterward. His place in the Chamber was usually with the left centre of opposition. After the revolution of 1848 he gave in his adhesion to the republic, and was appointed to the command of the army of observation in the Southeast.

About the same time he was returned as a member of the Chamber of Deputies from two districts, choosing to represent the Meuse. The command of the Roman expedition sent out by Prince Napoleon in 1849 was entrusted to Oudinot. The history of that event is well known. Although further honors were bestowed upon him in consequence of his success, the General refused to identify himself with that Imperial *regime* which followed the revolution of 1851. On the contrary, he made a determined but ineffectual attempt at resistance, whereupon he was arrested and thrown into prison. This event closed his military and political career, which was signally honorable in the midst of so much faithlessness. For the last ten years he has been living in retirement. He died at his house in the Rue Bourgogne.

The Rebels have Declared War Against the Dogs.

The Columbus *Sun* estimates that in the Confederate States of America there are not, perhaps, less than a million of dogs, little and big. We regard this as a very moderate estimate. It is quite evident that these dogs must eat; it is evident, also, that every ounce of bread they eat diminishes the supply of food just that much; and, consequently, as the supply is decreased, the price of what remains must increase. Suppose, for instance, that each dog will consume only one-half ounce of bread, per day—that is certainly a moderate estimate; but we desire to be clearly within the bounds of reason—then the million of dogs will consume three millions five hundred thousand ounces per week, or fifteen millions one hundred and sixty-six thousand [illegible] thirds pounds per annum. At present prices, the bread thus consumed by these worthless dogs would amount to a sum not less than forty-six hundred thousand dollars. This is the tribute we pay the dogs in the article of bread alone. How shall we estimate the amount of meat they will consume, the amount of eggs they "suck," or the number of sheep they kill, of how many pounds of wool, at three and a half dollars per pound, have these worthless canines deprived us? How many excellent pairs of cotton cards have our noble women sought in vain to purchase, because the million of dog skins have not been pulled from worthless carcasses, dressed, and turned over to the manufacturer? Does this seem a subject too small to challenge [illegible]

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

—The banking office of Waters, Bishop & Co., at Brockport, N. Y., was robbed of $5,000 a short time since by professional burglars.

—The Boston *Pilot*, in referring to the course of the British Consul in that city in giving exemption or protection to those who have declared their intentions of becoming citizens, says: "The consul is driving a good business in the way of giving protections where none is required. Any Irishman who would seek protection from the representative of a government that has starved and is starving millions of his countrymen, deserves the execration of his race, and should be held up to public scorn. We do not learn how many have been protected by his consulship, but the number is considerable. The fee is $3 a head.

—Thirty-two out of the thirty-three members of the Wareham (Mass.) Mutual Draft Insurance Company were drafted. This is a case, certainly, where there will be no perplexing questions as to the division of the remainder.

—The Boston *Transcript* says that among the conscripts in the Sixth district is Deacon Josiah Brackett, of Charlestown, seventy-three years of age. By some error his name was placed in the drafting box and drawn, and it is said the old gentleman will report at Lawrence in obedience to a notification from Provost Marshal Herrick, regretting that his age will *probably* exempt him from active service.

—The New York *Evening Post* says: The howling mob of last week espied a major of a volunteer regiment alone in one of the avenues, and gave chase. He ran, but the ruffians gained upon him, until finally he looked for a convenient shelter in order to save his life. Just ahead of him was a butcher's shop, into which he turned, divesting himself of his uniform coat and throwing it under a stall. Seizing a long knife and a cleaver, the major fell to work quietly upon a side of beef, cutting and carving it with great composure. The foremost ruffians soon rushed in, demanding to know "where that officer was;" but the volunteer butcher, who by this time had got himself professionally bloody, "had seen no officer." The mob believed him, turned away, and went raging up the street in search of a new victim. But the cool major was safe.

—The number of bullocks consumed by the army of the Potomac, during the time that elapsed between their march from Catlett's Station towards Fredericksburg under Burnside, and their return from Catlett's Station under Hooker, was thirty-five thousand. Fresh army beef is self-transported, and the saving in transportation effected by driving cattle for army supplies is found to be equal to one and a quarter pounds per man a day.

—A loyal paper called the *Freedman* has already been started at Port Hudson. The first number says, "I want to go home!' 'No parole camp shall hold me!' Such were the exclamations of the Confederate prisoners in Port Hudson. We don't blame them for wanting to get home. Like rats deserting a sinking ship, they see the utter hopelessness of establishing a slave government. They love the old flag, but have been duped by oily tongues. Many of them will never again raise their arms against Uncle Sam, or leave home to fight, unless forced."

—At the United States Court in Utica, last week, a manufacturer of penny tokens was indicted, convicted and sentenced to one year in the State Prison. The tokens were "in the similitude of the coin of the United States," and bore the inscription, "Not one cent."

—Intelligence has been received that the town of Port Plata, St. Domingo, was totally destroyed by fire on the 30th of June.

—The following changes have been made in the sleeve ornaments of naval officers:

Lace quarter of an inch. Spaces quarter of an inch between each row, except otherwise specified.

Rear Admiral, eight rows of lace; first row two inches from the edge of cuff, with half an inch space between first and second rows, fourth and fifth rows, and seventh and eighth rows, with one inch gold embroidered star placed quarter of an inch above last row in center of sleeve.

Commodore, seven rows of lace, half an inch space between third and fourth rows and fourth and fifth rows, star as admiral.

Captain, six rows of lace, half an inch space between third and fourth rows. Star as admiral.

Commander, five rows of lace, half an inch space between first and second rows, and fourth and fifth rows. Star as admiral.

Lieutenant Commander, four rows of lace, half an inch space between third and fourth rows. Star as admiral.

Lieutenant, three rows of lace. Star as admiral.

Master, two rows of lace. Star as admiral. Ensign, one row of lace. Star as admiral. Staff officers of assimilated rank, to be the same with the exception of the star.

—On Saturday last, a lad nine years of age, a son of George P. Reed, of Roxbury, went to May's woods to pick berries. In climbing over a ledge of rocks, near Warren street, on the road to Dorchester, he put his hand into a cavity under a flat rock for the purpose of drawing himself up, when accidentally looking into the cavity he saw something bright. He picked it up and found that it was a curious piece of silver money. Upon seeking farther, and removing the dirt, he succeeded to his great delight, in finding twenty-five pieces more. The money proved to be of the Pine Tree coinage of Massachusetts, 1652, being of the denominations of shillings, sixpences, threepences and twopences. Most of them are in good condition. They are now in the collection of W. E. Woodward, of Roxbury.—*Boston Herald.*

—On Sunday, July 9th, at the close of a sermon in the principal colored church of Newbern, N. C., by Rev. W. C. Whitcomb, Hospital Chaplain, some one hundred and five children were christened and baptised by him and Rev. J. N. Mars, Chaplain 1st North Carolina colored regiment; Chaplain Mars stating that it was the first instance of a colored minister ever being allowed to officiate in the ordinance of infant baptism in North Carolina. The scene was unusually impressive and affecting, as the thronging multitudes present could testify; and Chaplain Whitcomb informs us that none of the numerous little ones whom he took into his arms for baptizing that day made any disturbance by crying. One of the children was named Stanley, not for the late Governor, however, as the mother earnestly declared, and one of them Abraham, for our worthy President, whom all the colored people warmly love.

—While our surgeons at Gettysburg were attending to the wounded as they were brought in to the hospitals, without regard to the side upon which they had fought, a rebel colonel covered with blood, was ordered to be placed in a bath. He was lifted carefully in, and then, casting his eyes about him, upon those who had taken him up so tenderly, burst into a flood of tears, and wept like a child. Recovering himself, he said to those around him: "I hope I shall be forgiven for raising my hand against the stars and stripes, and if I recover from these wounds I will not only never do the like again, but try to make amends, so far as I can, for the wrong I have done."

Confiscation at Alexandria.

[Washington Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

A large number of seizures of rebel property, under the General Confiscation act, are being made in Alexandria. Fifty "writs of seizure" have already been issued by the U. S. Attorney, declaring the owners of these estates to be in arms against the Government, and confiscating their property to the United States. The Commissioners employed to make an inventory of rebel estates, previous to selling them at public auction for non-payment of taxes, according to late acts of Congress, will complete their inventories in Northampton, Accomac and Fairfax counties, Va., during the week. The Government will publicly advertise the property thus confiscated previous to selling.

What Irish Soldiers Think.

The following is an extract from a letter from an officer in Corcoran's brigade, showing the feeling existing in the army in relation to the New York riots:

"In the papers of the 14th we get terrible accounts of the riots and mob law in New York. New York has heretofore been so law-abiding that I can hardly realize the scenes of revolution and bloodshed there enacted. The army look at it with grief—it is literally a fire in our rear. Is the country worth preserving if its citizens at home turn against it?"

Illinois Regiments at Vicksburg.

Within a few days we have received several requests to publish a list of the Illinois regiments at Vicksburg. In answer to these requests we have obtained from the Adjutant General's office, the following list of regiments which participated in the siege:

INFANTRY.—8th, 11th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 26th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 35d, 37th, 40th, 41st, 43d, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 61st, 63d, 72d, 76th, 77th, 81st, 87th, 93d, 94th, 95th, 97th, 99th, 103d, 106th, 108th, 111th, 113th, 120th, 124th, 126th, 127th, 130th, 131st.

CAVALRY.—Parts of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 15th, and 16th.

ARTILLERY.—First Regiment—Wood's battery, Barrett's battery, Cooper's battery, Waterhouse's battery, Rembaeer's battery, Hart's battery, Cheney's battery, and Miller's battery.

Second Regiment—Davidson's battery, Cooper's battery, Gumbart's battery, Roger's battery, and Bolton's battery.

Independent Batteries.—Cogswell's Vaugn's and Chicago Mercantile.

Most of the above have already left Vicksburg, either going with Gen. Sherman towards Jackson, up the Yazoo with Gen. Herron to Natchez, or up the Red River with Gen. Ransom, or elsewhere. It is impossible now for us to state their whereabouts, neither would it be proper for us to do so if we could.—*Springfield Journal.*

HENRY FEMALE SEMINARY. This Institution will open WEDNESDAY, September 9th, under new auspices, with a Board of excellent teachers in the various Departments of English Language and Music. [illegible] MRS. S. A. COOLEY, Principal. Henry, Marshall county, Ill.

SMOKED HAMS.—In quantities to suit. [illegible] Extra Mess Beef—city packed—for sale by HENRY MILWARD & CO., Brokers, 13 LASALLE STREET.

SALT. LIVERPOOL G. A., In bulk and Sacks. For sale by H. McLENNAN & CO., 13 Lasalle street.

CHOICE BARLEY MALT AND RYE MALT, manufactured in December, January, February and March. Barley Malt, $1.50 per bu.—34 lbs. Rye Malt, $1.00 per bushel—35 lbs. [illegible]

DANDELION COFFEE.—We [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. The best ventilated Theatre in the world. MONDAY EVENING, JULY 27TH, Revival of the most gorgeous spectacle of the SEVEN SISTERS; Or, THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY, Which will be produced with all its SPLENDID SCENERY by J. WITHAL, the whole under the supervision of Mr. J. H. McDONOUGH, Who will appear in his great character of Mrs. PLUTO and CUPID. The piece is interspersed with LOCAL HITS, PATRIOTIC SONGS, GRAND BALLET DANCES, COMIC SINGING, NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES, ZOUAVE MARCH AND DRILL BY TWENTY YOUNG LADIES, BRILLIANT TABLEAUX, including the SIEGE OF VICKSBURG, THE BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY IN THE BOWER OF FERNS, THE LAKE OF SILVER AND SHOWER OF GOLD.

Miscellaneous.

SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING WATER. This far-famed, health-renewing, life-invigorating Mineral Water, Is henceforth to be BOTTLED and distributed to all parts of the COUNTRY and the WORLD, by a Stock Company, known as the Saratoga Empire Spring Company. The water of the Empire Spring, which is now conceded to be superior to all others, may be bottled and kept for YEARS—and as PURE and PERFECT as when taken from the Fountain. The editors of the New York Observer, state in their paper of June 4th, [illegible] "have the Empire Water on hand over NINE YEARS BOTTLED, which is free from deposit, and as full of fixed air apparently, when uncorked, as the day after it was taken from the Spring," [illegible] DISTANT TRANSPORTATION AND LONG KEEPING. The water from the EMPIRE SPRING is quite as palatable as any other, and better adapted to GENERAL USE. It is more widely EFFICACIOUS AS A REMEDIAL AGENT, Than the Water from any other Mineral Spring ON THIS CONTINENT. The Empire is the only mineral water at Saratoga safe for persons inclined to CONSUMPTION TO DRINK. Nature has designed it as a perfect REGULATOR AND BLOOD PURIFIER, And could not have bettered her prescription. It strikes directly at the foundation of all disease, the IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD, By its alterative and cathartic effects. The LARGE AMOUNT OF IODINE CONTAINED IN THIS WATER RENDERS IT SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MINERAL WATER, And gives it a wider range of application. For SCROFULOUS DISEASES, LUNG DISEASES, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, And in fact for nearly all other diseases it has NO EQUAL.

PRICES OF EMPIRE WATER DELIVERED AT

	SARATOGA.	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.
Pints, per dozen	$1.50	$1.75	$1.75
Quarts, "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mag. "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SIZES OF PACKAGES. Pints in 4 and 6 dozen boxes, Quarts and Magnums in 2 and 3 dozen boxes. The Corks of all genuine Empire Spring Water are branded thus—"EMPIRE WATER." All orders for Empire Spring Water directed to SARATOGA EMPIRE SPRING COMPANY, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., or 13 John Street, N. Y. City, or 120 S. Water St., Chicago, Ill., Will receive prompt attention. D. A. KNOWLTON, President, Saratoga Empire Spring Company.

JOHN GRAY, DEALER IN WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles, Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c. 15 FULTON AND 202 FRONT-ST. NEW YORK.

J. L. JOHNSON, DEALER IN Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Etc. Office and Yard on South Clark St., Between Twelfth and North, near Railroad Bridge, (formerly occupied by Cone & O'Brien.) P. O. Box 4280, Chicago, Ill. Lumber, Etc., loaded in the Yard Without Cartage for all Railroads from the city.

TO BAKERS. FRESH CARBONATE AMMONIA, By Jar or Pound. GALE BROTHERS, DRUGGISTS, 202 RANDOLPH STREET.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!! For sale Trapani and Cadiz in Bulk. Liverpool G. A. in Bags. In store on Railroad track and Canal. Attention of City and Country Packers solicited. H. H. HAYDEN, General Commission Merchant, over Bank of Montreal. 44 Lasalle Street.

TO CONSCRIPTS.—Buy the new Song, "How are You, Conscript!" Price 25 cents. For sale at all Music Stores, or mailed, post paid, on receipt of the price, by HENRY TOLMAN & CO., 291 Washington street, Boston.

BLACK WORSTED EMBROIDERY BRAIDS AT WHOLESALE. A fine line just received and for sale by J. H. STINE, 22 Lake street, corner of Wabash avenue.

CONVENTION OF THE PHI GAMMA DELTA FRATERNITY.—A Convention of the Brethren in the Phi Gamma Delta, will be held at PITTSBURG, Pa., on THURSDAY, the [illegible] day of [illegible]. All members are respectfully invited to attend. The St. Charles Hotel will be the place of meeting. By order of the G. C.

BOARD OF TRADE EXCURSION TO PORTLAND. Members of the Board of Trade, Who wish to accompany this excursion party, which will leave Chicago on Monday evening, August 3d, and return in about ten days, will please leave their names with the Secretary, on or before Monday next, [illegible] The party will be limited to about one hundred, and must be made up by that time. By order of the Committee of Arrangements. JNO. F. BEATY, Secretary.

BUTTER, BUTTER.—Country Packers and Farmers would find it greatly to their advantage to procure one of the best receipts now in use for Packing and Keeping Butter Sweet any reasonable length of time. [illegible]

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS. The Fall Term of this Institution will commence on THURSDAY, the 3d day of September next. [illegible] R. DICKINSON.

"PENNY TOKENS" OF COPPER. The best quality, and in any quantity, furnished at $5.50 per thousand. [illegible] JOHN GAULT, No. 1 Park Place, Two doors from Broadway, New York. All orders sent by Mail or Express promptly forwarded.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT. Agents wanted for a light wholesale business, from which the above profit CAN POSITIVELY BE REALIZED. Send stamp for a circular containing full particulars. Address C. F. SHUTTS, Troy, N. Y.

NOTICE.—Madame Andrews, Clairvoyant, from Boston, Mass., can be consulted at 44 SOUTH MONROE STREET. [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED AT [illegible]

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, [illegible] SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GOLD GILT MIRRORS AND ENGRAVINGS AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, July 28th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a large variety of Parlor, Dining Room and Chamber Furniture. A splendid assortment of Chamber Sets, [illegible] also, a large variety of oval, arch top and square gilt French plate and other Mirrors; also, Mantle glasses, and, a great variety of Engravings and other Goods. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE —OF— BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE, Every Tuesday and Thursday AT 10 A. M. PROMPT, And at private sale throughout the week. By GORE, WILLSON & CO., 54 LAKE STREET.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS AND MATTINGS, For sale at the Auction Rooms of S. NICKERSON, Lake street, corner of Franklin street. S. NICKERSON.

BY E. & W. MORGAN. Government Sale OF CONDEMNED AND CAPTURED HORSES, MULES AND BROOD MARES, At St. Louis, Mo., Commencing on MONDAY MORNING, July [illegible] at 9 o'clock, AT MORGAN'S ST. LOUIS STOCK [illegible] Corner of Fifth and Carr Streets. Will be sold an immense number of Condemned and Captured HORSES, MULES, BROOD MARES. The sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of. TERMS—U. S. TREASURY NOTES. By order of Edmund Wuerpel, Captain and A. Q. M. E. & W. MORGAN, Government Auctioneers.

STEAM SAW MILL AT AUCTION. The undersigned will offer for sale at Auction [illegible] 7th day of August, 1863, At 10 o'clock A. M., the Steam Saw Mill known as "Morgan's Mill," With Ten Acres of Land, a good Barn, Granary, [illegible] Shop, Etc. Said property is situated in [illegible] county, Indiana, on the line of the Michigan Central Railroad, forty seven miles east of Chicago, and seven miles west of Michigan City, Ind., and located in the vicinity of large quantities of timber and wood, and has a side track connecting with the Michigan Central Railroad. TERMS OF SALE. One-fourth cash; one-fourth in six months, one-fourth in twelve months, and the balance in eighteen months, [illegible] Sale to take place on the premises. W. W. HIGGINS, Michigan City, Ind., July 7, 1863.

Cement.

GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL and VALUABLE DISCOVERY! HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT [illegible] Applicable to the useful Arts. Superior to any Adhesive Preparation known. A new thing. Hilton's Insoluble Cement. Its Combination. Boot and Shoe Manufacturers. BOOT & SHOE [illegible] Jewelers. JEWELERS [illegible] Families. It is especially adapted to Leather. It is a Liquid. LIQUID CEMENT [illegible] Remember. REMEMBER. Hilton's Insoluble [illegible] Finis. HILTON BROS. & CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I. Sold by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., General Western Agents, to whom all orders may be addressed.

Real Estate.

VALUABLE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Five Stores on Lake street, [illegible] three Stores on Franklin street, Lake forty Lots in one block near Union Park, gas, water and sewer convenient; the premises [illegible] House, fronting Union Park and Washington [illegible] Inquire of S. S. HAYES, No. 1 Court House.

WESTERN LAND AGENCY. [illegible] W. J. BARNEY, Chicago. Post Office Box [illegible]

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms [illegible]

Coal.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!! The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, and [illegible] LUMP, LARGE EGG, SMALL EGG, [illegible] CHESTNUT AND [illegible] Office [illegible] South Clark street, [illegible] Post Office Drawer 6157. ROBERT LAW. Lehigh, Blossburgh, Briar Hill, Erie and Cannel on hand. Also choice brands of Pig Iron.

Legal Notices.

ESTATE OF ORSON SMITH.—Deceased.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Orson Smith, [illegible] County Court of Cook County, [illegible] Court House in the city of Chicago, [illegible] of August, [illegible] ORSON SMITH, Administrator. Chicago, July 7, 1863.

1,500 LABORERS WANTED [illegible] Peninsula [illegible] Railroad [illegible]

STOCKS BY TELEGRAPH [illegible] New York Stock Exchange. GOVERNMENT, STATE AND RAIL ROAD BONDS, and all Negotiable Paper [illegible] BAKER & HARRIS [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN.—$10,000 [illegible]

Special Notices.

WORLD FAMOUS [illegible] HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, [illegible] For sale by Druggists and dealers everywhere.

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New Orleans,) whose unrivalled success in the treatment of Chronic, Mercurial, Blood, and Skin Diseases, THAT REQUIRE SKILLFUL TREATMENT. Has permanently located himself at [illegible] street, Chicago. [illegible] Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. CONSULTATIONS INVIOLABLE.

DR. HILLIARD—Long and favorably known in the Northwest, at 88 Randolph street, Chicago, [illegible] Female Golden Lunar Pills, [illegible] P. O. Box 3260, Chicago, Ill.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. A universal curative in CONSUMPTION, [illegible] 3,000 Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps. For sale by J. H. REED & CO., 144 Lake street, Chicago.

CHICAGO EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE, No. 94½ Washington Street. Established for the exclusive treatment of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh and Throat Diseases, under the Professional charge of DOCTOR VALPEY. CATARRH. [illegible] CLESSON'S CATARRH CURATIVE. [illegible]

I. S. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT, 126 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. STAFFORD, sole proprietor and manufacturer of WILCOX'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG [illegible]

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. [illegible]

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, [illegible] Dr. James Lewis, Oculist and Aurist [illegible]

CLESSON'S CATARRH CURATIVE. [illegible]

HUDSON'S UNRIVALED TOOTH PASTE is more efficient in cleansing [illegible] Sold by all Druggists.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE TOILET [illegible] NO MORTAL EYE [illegible] NO DESTRUCTIVE INGREDIENT [illegible] CRISTADORO'S, 6 Astor House, New York. [illegible]

DR. HUNTER TREATS ALL Chronic Diseases, such as Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, [illegible] OLD SORES OR ULCERS, TUMORS, WENS, PILES AND FISTULA [illegible]

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF CURE. [illegible] NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

DOCTOR BIGELOW, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, Formerly of St. Louis, Mo. [illegible]

GUIDE TO HEALTH. [illegible] PERFECT CURE WARRANTED. [illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1863.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adams Caroline miss, Adams S mrs, Able Elsie M miss, Allen Maud miss, Allen Chas W mrs, Alvard B miss, Aylward Kate miss, Andrews Hiram mrs, Anderson Caroline miss, Ambrose Mary miss, Ames Sally A miss, Anderson Emma miss, Ambrose Mary C miss, Andrews Sophiah M miss, Adams Jennie mrs, Arnold L W mrs, Arnold T mrs, Arnold Sarah W mrs, Ashley Eliza miss, Austin Eliza mrs

B

Baker Mary, Badger Ella A miss, Ballard Flora A mrs, Bentel Mary miss, Barlow L miss, Barney Sarah E mrs, Barnard Maria miss, Bates Lizzie mrs, Barrows Nellie S miss, Barton Rebecca A mrs, Battle J W mrs, Battelle S A mrs, Bates Annie E miss, Bayles Carrie, Baxter Mary T mrs, Bassett Anna mrs, Backer Adda miss, Bell Elvira mrs, Bemis Kate mrs, Bearne Lizzie miss, Benedict Hiram W mrs, Bennett A M mrs, Benedict E F mrs, Bickford Emelia mrs, Bickford M C mrs, Birch Marion mrs, Bishopp Margaret miss, Blair Elizabeth, Bigney Bridget miss, Blackburn M A mrs, Blake Margaret mrs, Blaney Rosetta miss, Black Mary mrs, Blodget Mary miss, Basden Mary, Baring Laura miss, Beedy Jenny miss, Baylor Lizzie miss 4, Boyd R mrs, Bothwell Alice L mrs, Braydon Lucy mrs, Brady Eliza miss, Brackett Kate miss, Breckbill Emma J 2, Breed Charles mrs, Breen Bridget miss, Bremner James A mrs, Bren Marget mrs, Briggs Geo W mrs, Brusia Julia A miss, Brown Nellie mrs, Brown Laura E miss, Brown Ellen mrs, Brown Ellen mrs, Brown Jennie mrs, Brown Horatio mrs, Brown Geo A mrs 2, Burt Sybil miss, Burdick Hattie mrs, Burdick Mary mrs, Burns Margaret miss, Bresee Laura mrs, Butterfield Addie miss, Byson Hattie miss, Bobby J H mrs

C

Cadigan Mary miss, Cain Margaret mrs, Caldwell Jane mrs, Cannon Ellen miss, Campbell Alvira O mrs, Campbell Anna Cora mrs, Campbell Nettie mrs, Cary Jane L, Cary Cecelia S mrs, Carpenter W mrs, Carney Charlotte miss, Carnes Martha mrs, Carpenter Warren mrs, Carpenter P N mrs, Car Mary E miss, Casey Maurice mrs, Cavitt Kate miss, Channahon E mrs, Chaloner C E mrs, Chambers Ava miss, Chapin Lizzie miss, Carley Alice mrs, Coy A M mrs, Coulter Mary Jane mrs, Corkins Maggie miss, Corton Nellie miss, Cornell E N miss, Crandall E F mrs, Crouch Caroline mrs, Crawly Sarah mrs, Cleveland Mary C, Clemence Jane mrs, Clark Lucy M miss 3, Clark James E mrs, Clarke Cordelia mrs, Clegg Mary miss, Coker W mrs, Costesworth Electa mrs, Coatsworth Thomas mrs, Collins Ella miss, Clemence Jane mrs, Call Julia F mrs, Colby Minnie miss 2, Conrad C H miss, Connell Kitty miss 2, Condit Charlotte T mrs 2, Connolly Agnes miss, Connell Mary mrs, Cook I W mrs, Cook Harriet A mrs, Carrs Margaret mrs, Cronon Mary miss 2, Cullen Susannah, Culver Celia mrs, Cushing Charlotte mrs, Curry Charlotte miss, Cuney Aura mrs, Coleman H mrs, Coleman Ann mrs, Casher Ellen mrs

D

Dougherty Julia mrs, Daily Amanda miss, Davis Susan mrs, Daws Mary mrs, Davley Ann mrs, Day Charley mrs, Deyo Henry mrs, Dickerson Caroline miss, Dixon William mrs, Dadd R M mrs, Doran Ellen mrs, Douglass Mary miss, Drake Martha miss, Dacey Joana miss, Duffey Geo mrs, Derlin Mary, Daniels Ellen B mrs, Davison S T mrs, Davenport Dane mrs, Dogue Jane mrs, Dayton Kittie miss, Dean Oren mrs, Deyo Mary L mrs, Digotelle Rosanna J mrs, Dodge Fanny mrs, Doolittle Louisa mrs, Doran Mary mrs, Dauling Hannah mrs, Drake Rhoda miss 2, Dinan Mary miss, Duning Kate miss, Durand Henry C mrs

E

Ebberton Sophia miss, Edwards Amanda mrs, Elliott Thos J mrs, Emery Mary mrs 2, Evans Richard mrs, Earers Julius mrs, Elmer L A miss, Elden Almira miss, Eagle A M mrs, Eustis Ellen mrs

F

Fagan Annie J mrs 2, Fagan Anne miss, Fay Rosa miss, Farr Lucia mrs, Ferguson Naomi A mrs, Fenimore Martha P, Fitzmaurice Catherine, Fleming Peter mrs, Flynn Anne miss, Fleming Lavina miss, Fogerty Delia miss, Foss N A mrs, Foss George mrs, Fall Margaret miss, Frisbie Maggie R mrs 2, Faney Catherine mrs, Farrell Catherine miss, Fanelly Mary mrs, Fassett Samuel mrs, Felker Myra miss 3, Fitzgerald Catherine mrs, Fitzpatrick F H mrs, Flaherty Mary, Flood Mary mrs, Forester Claudia miss, Forkst Sarah P mrs, Fox Lucy Ann mrs, Fuller Anna, Frealy M mrs

G

Gallagher Agnes miss, Gallagher Ann mrs, Gamble Wm J mrs, Gammon E H mrs, Gavin Lydia J mrs, Gardnery Maggie miss, Garity Margaret miss, Geornet Margaret, Gosner Mary L miss, Gifford Kate M miss, Gillespie Jennie miss, Gilman Helen mrs, Goodwin F C mrs, Gordman Annie miss, Goodenburgh Nancy miss, Gooby Elizabeth miss 2, Gosselin Bridget, Gould C A mrs, Gorman Mary A miss, Gray Malvina miss, Graham Mary S mrs, Graham Anna M miss, Granels Elizabeth mrs, Briggs Hattie N mrs, Gregory Juliette mrs, Griffith Carrie miss, Gregorie Melissa mrs, Graham Rosanna mrs, Guffin C C mrs, Griffith Mary A mrs, Grogan Bridget miss, Guilbault Mary mrs

H

Henderson Wm mrs, Habberlack mrs, Hale D H mrs 2, Haley Mary M mrs, Hagerty Sarah O mrs, Hall Sarah Jane miss, Hall Louisa miss, Hall Ella miss, Hammond Kate F mrs, Handsen Ada mrs, Hancock Wm J mrs, Handley Catherine, Hand Eliza mrs, Hanneman Kate miss, Hanchett Ella miss, Hansken A J mrs, Hanagan Catherine, Harris Mary mrs, Harrington Jane E mrs, Hart M mrs, Hart mrs, Hart Rosa mrs, Havens E H miss, Hathaway E mrs, Hawley Chas mrs, Hawkins Celia A mrs, Hayward Henry mrs, Hayward Anna M mrs, Hayward A M mrs, Healy Bridget, Hecox mrs, Hellem Phela mrs 2, Henderson Lady A mrs, Herbert Alice M miss, Higgins Sarah Ann mrs, Hill Victoria miss, Hilliard M Emma mrs, Hinckley Hattie miss, Hood Lizzie mrs, Holand Madame, Hoover Minerva miss, Homer Mary mrs, Horner Jane mrs, Howard Nellie miss, Howard Maggie mrs, Holt T M mrs, Hughs Anne mrs, Hughes Richard mrs, Hubbard Caroline mrs, Hunt L mrs, Hunter Magdaline miss, Huntington W miss, Hulanski Julian mrs

I

Inness Mary miss, Irwin J S mrs, Ivory Johannah miss

J

Jackson Bettie miss, Jackson Eliner S miss, Jacobs Thomas mrs, Jackson Marie, Joy Maria miss, Jenkins R R mrs, Jeffreys Nancy A miss, Jordan Mollie miss, Judson Maria mrs, Jones Deborah mrs, Jones Daphne miss, Jones Laura A miss, Johnson Hannah mrs, Johnston (capt) mrs, Johnson Adaline mrs, Johnson Jessie miss, Johnson Lizzie miss, Johnson Mary L miss, J J— Alice miss

K

Kearney Maggie, Kellogg F M miss, Kellogg Julia miss, Kelley M A B mrs, Klipper Mary miss, Kemball Ann mrs, Klepper Mary R, Kennedy Martha mrs, King James mrs, Krant J E mrs

L

Lake J mrs, LaBounty Lua miss, Lard Annie miss, Larken Ann mrs, Langan Mary C, Lay Geo W mrs, Lavin Mary Ellen, Leary M L mrs, Leahan Hannah N miss, Leare Katie B miss, Lee Carrie mis, Lee Ella miss, Lillybridge Lizzie miss, Lellocker Rosa mrs, Lyte Lizzie miss, Lightfoot M E miss, Lock B mrs, Logan Maria, Lack Addie P mrs, Loughlin Ann miss, Lounsberry P M mrs, Lyon Sarah miss

M

McBride Margret, McAlister Margret miss, McClyock Elizabeth miss, McCloud Kate miss, McCauley Margrett miss, McCormick S B mrs, McCormick J J mrs, McDonnell Jane miss 2, McDonald G W mrs, McDonal Jary miss, McDonnel Agnese miss, McGraw Sarah mrs, McGovern Frank mrs, McGregor Maggie miss, McIntyre James mrs, McKnight Susie miss, McLeod Iranna miss, McLaughlin Annie miss, McLaughlin Maggie miss, McFarean Lucinda mrs, Madden Catharine miss, Mallory Herbert mrs, Mallory J R mrs, Males Lusardy miss, Mallory Hattie C miss, Manning Della miss, Maur Margaret miss, Manseim Veronica, Mannierre Louisa mrs, Marshall Mary J miss, Marshall Sophronia miss, Mars Mathilda miss, March A E miss, March Luther mrs, Murphy F M mrs, Mathias Laura mrs, Matthews Louisa mrs, Matteson Ellen Case mrs, Means Isabella, Meech Maria miss, Mary Charlotte miss, Milton Jessie M miss, Miles Sallie mrs, Milan T J mrs, Miller Martha miss 2, Miller Mary A mrs, Minerva Minerva miss, Mitchell Fannie, Misch Mary miss, Mitchell Nancy mrs, Moody Elizabeth mrs, Moren Mary F miss, Morhard Nellie mrs, Moran Ellen, Moran Mary miss, Morris F M miss, Morris Susannah miss, Morrison Elizabeth mrs, Morrison A J mrs, Morrison Josephel mrs, Morrison H M mrs, Morrow Nancy Jane mrs, Moree Lizzie miss, Mansell Mary A mrs, Moore Catherine, Murch Left miss, Munson Sarah G, Murphy Ann Eliza mrs, Murphy Bridget mrs, Murphy Henriette

N

Navall Catherine miss, Nickerson Sparson M mrs, Nickles Agnes miss, Nicholson Sarah miss, Norton Marian miss, Nute Benj Jr mrs, Nolan Eliza miss

O

Olsen Elizabeth B, Ocampaugh P O mrs, Oliver John A mrs, Ormsby Mary miss, Officer Sarah A miss, Osborn Geo mrs, Owen Jane mrs, Oliman G mrs, O'Farrell Allie

P

Poncelot miss, Parker J M mrs, Parsons Alice M miss, Parsons Hannah A, Parker Nettie miss, Parker A B mrs, Patterson J M mrs, Paul Matilda mrs, Pear Minerva, Pearce Sarah E miss, Peck Hannah A mrs, Penkett James mrs, Persell Lewis S mrs, Pettibone M J miss, Pinkslay Fanny T miss, Pickard Lydia mrs, Pitkin Louisa miss, Pitkin Stephen mrs, Pitney Ellen miss, Pike Edgar W mrs, Pierce Elvira E, Peirce J W mrs 2, Poole George W mrs, Pomeroy Hiram mrs, Potter Anna mrs, Pomeroy Harriet mrs, Powel Margot, Pomeroy C Frank mrs, Preston Emma M mrs, Putnam Victor mrs, Prydo mrs

Q

Quayle Louisa mrs, Quigg Victoria miss, Qualle Mary mrs

R

Reardan Henry H mrs, Rasser Louisa mrs, Reynolds Elizabeth miss, Reynolds Lucy A mrs, Reese Sarah A miss, Rexford Ann mrs, Rapp Rickey miss, Rawson Selina P mrs, Randall Rachel mrs, Ralf Lillie miss, Reid William mrs, Reid Maria A mrs, Rice E H mrs, Rice S A miss, Robbins Augustus mrs, Richardson Kate miss, Richards mrs, Ritchie Margaret miss, Reilly F D mrs, Riley Mary mrs, Riley Michael mrs, Robinson J R mrs, Rodiph C mrs, Robe Hattie S miss, Roberts H miss, Rogers Sarah miss, Rock Maria miss, Roche Alice F miss, Roche Catherine 2, Rose John N mrs, Rounseville Laetitia miss, Ruck Maggie, Renne Adelia, Rayner Robt W mrs

S

Sage Anna mrs, Sampson V R mrs, Sayres Mabel L miss 3, Sanders E P mrs, ... Smith Margaret mrs, Smith Nancy mrs, Smith Addy J miss, Smythe T A H mrs 2, Somers Louisa, Soper Jeanette mrs, Sprague Albert mrs, Spencer M W mrs, Springer Prudence miss, Springer Caroline C mrs, Stull Catherine miss, Sedgwick H C mrs, Sexton Minnie miss, Schaffer Hubbard miss, Shannon Catherine mrs, Sherman Lizzie miss, Shiefer Anthon mrs, Shute N T mrs, Simmons Matilda miss, Snyder Lydia mrs, Smith J A mrs, Smith Elizabeth mrs 2, Smith Charlotte miss, Smith Maria mrs, Stearns Laura B miss, Swain Sallie miss, Steadman Lucy E mrs, Steele Laura miss, Steele Mary H mrs, Sullivan Ellen, Swift Sarah miss, Stokes Ellen mrs, Stevenson Charles mrs, Stephens Sarah C, Stewart Frank mrs, Sturdevant Nellie miss

T

Tenner Josephine mrs, Terry Julia mrs, Threalar Dree mrs, Thatcher Amanda mrs, Thomas Nellie miss, Thompson M Fenwick mrs, Thoda Mary A mrs, Thompson J C mrs, Thompson R P mrs, Thompson Lizzie miss, Tierney Ellen miss 2, Townsend Williams mrs, Tabas Frances mrs, Thompkins Mary R, Trobade Annie miss, Trunk Nellie miss, Traford Elizabeth miss 2

V

Voltair mrs, Von Avery mrs

W

Wager H B mrs, Wagner A K mrs 2, Walt Horace mrs, Walker Marie miss, Walker Adelaide miss, Walker Chastina miss, Wallace Kate mrs, Walters L mrs, Warner Ella miss, Warner Hopsie E mrs, Warren Margaret miss, Warner Margareth mrs, Watkins Jane mrs, Wayne Bessie mrs, Webber C Dmrs, Webb Minerva mrs, Webster Edward A mrs 2, Webb M Jennie mrs, Walsh Hannah miss, Wheeler George mrs, White Hellen N mrs, Whipple Josephine mrs, Willis Louisa mrs, Wilkins Mertie miss, Willner A J mrs, Wise M A mrs, Wyse G E mrs, Williamson Etta miss, Williams A J mrs, Williams Anson mrs, Williams Emma E miss, Wilson Mary Jane, Wilson Mary mrs, Wilson Almira mrs 2, Woodward E B mrs, Woodard Clarke mrs, Woodruff Adelia mrs 2, Woods Mean Ann miss, Wright Mary J miss, Wright A C mrs, Wright James mrs, Wright Louisa mrs, Wright E M mis

Z

Zimmerman Adaline Miss

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Austin W H, Armstrong William, Akers William B, Abbott W H, Arthur Joseph H, Abel Jas M, Averill James, Anderson J D, Andrews Henry F, Armstrong Henry B, Abbott Oliver H, Agar Thomas, Abel George, Anderson T W, Allen George, Albright T S, Abbott G W, Anderson George, Ambrose George B, Armstrong Geo, Alexander Samuel, Atkinson Samuel, Adams T T, Andrews J, Andrews Leonidas, Adam Eli, Arkright Edward, Andrews E, Alexander E S, Arbuthnot G, Allan Edwin, Aherly Richard, Aldrich D C, Ambrose David, Albro E S, Allen D H, Aldrich D H, Albright T S, Ambrose Geo H, Adams Thos S, Adams Calvin B, Adams C R, Avery C J, Ackerman C V, Ashworth Chas, Anderson Adam, Anderson C J, Aitken Alexander B, Adams C M, Abbott A R R, Anderson A J, Allen Chas V, Abbot Abil R, Alison Will, Aron A, Alkin A, Allerton P Hurd, Abbot Lieut A R, Arnold L W, Avery W W, Allen Peter

B

Borelly Bernard, Barker Benjamin, Baker Asahel M, Barteline B, Ball, Black & Co, Bonnan Patrick, Barbon Clark M, Barnhill D M, Baxter Richard, Baker Edward L, Babcock E O, Barry Edward, Baylor Stephen, Bacon Frederick, Barrett Samuel J, Barnes Fred N, Baldwin G S, Bailey Geo W, Bartlett Geo W, Barnson Thos, Bailey German A, Baldwin Gilbert, Bayne Geo G, Bates Thos P, Baker Jack Dossie, Barrett John, Basset Joseph R, Baker John T, Baret John, Babcock John, Baker John S, Badger Jos W, Baxter John, Bagley W E, Balbank Wm H 2, Bass Bros, Bass Wm B, Bailey Walter T, Bailey Wm G, Bartlett Wm J, Bates W, Bartels William, Barnum William, Baker W W, Barrett Martin, Balley William, Ballentine David, Bishop, Blaine Wm A, Bingham L T, Beardsly Wm H, Blanchard W S, Brashaw Joseph, Bren an John, Barlong John C, Brucker John, Brooks Joseph, Brown John 2, Briggs J R, Brackburn Jas T, Bagwell J, Brown James, Bowen James M, Baire J A, Bradney J C, Brundage Wm, Brown J A, Bartlett M A, Burnell maj, Buckley Maurice, Bunk Luke, Butler Wm, Burcher Wm, Buchanan W D

Billingham W H, Brooks H A, Branigan Hugh, Boma Henry, Bridge H M, Bryce Hugh, Brague Thos, Bonnella Thos 2, Briggs Geo W 2, Briggs Geo, Brandt Geo W, Brown G R, Boomsmith Geo, Bolster Smith, Batomley S H, Bowen Erastus S, Brooks Emanuel, Bowers Rodolph C, Bradley Edward, Bobiens Edward, Brackett Edward, Bradley Loar, Brand D, Briggs Chas H, Bronson Charles, Boyranton Chas W, Boggs C T, Brewster Chas T, Briggs A R, Briggs Amous H, Brinnan Philip, Brainard & Mathew, Boro A, Bower Michael, Boyenton Moses, Brown B, Borchardt Albert, Beckman Michael, Bradbeck Wm, Brachen W S, Brannan Barbara, Bowen W R, Brown W & G W, Brown Wm R 2, Borbrooks John, John M, Beckman Adam, Budderson John, Britter Johnson T, Burbank Bradford, Burr S M, Brisco Nathan, Burke E R, Burdick S G, Burnell Sherman, Bryant J O, Bumass S L, Burt Samuel S, Burd Edward, Burk E R, Bufton Ed, Burky Daniel, Butterfield P, Burk Christian, Buchanan J, Buchanan Benjamin C, Bishe M

C

Call George S, Colvin S W, Cain M S, Connelly Stephen, Cornwall Thos, Cook R E, Cordovent Edward, Carter D A, Cal D M, Cooper P C, Cowan Byron S, Conoon P M, Colbson Patrick, Conglin Patrick, Collins Cornelius T, Cattiers Nicholas, Cahill Michael, Colson M, Cooper Nelson A, Carty Joseph, Cassaman Levi, Casey Martin, Carmody Michl, Carr W, Caston Wm H, Campbell Walter, Carr William A, Case John A, Cheeseman John M, Clark & Utter, Casy John, Caudel John, Comstock C, Conley Patrick, Combs A J, Carter James, Campbell James B, Caincoll Henry, Cady H, Campbell Geo, Carpenter G, Can Francis, Call Geo P, Car S, Carmany S G, Castler Edward H, Carstairs R H, Curtis H W, Calhoun Robt H, Calhoun Robert, Cameron Samuel, Carroll Peter, Cannon R M, Carlisle Robert, Carty Patrick, Carlin Daniel, Carr C, Canery P F

Campbell Chas, Case A B 2, Carry Wm M, Capris Oorin, Canady B W, Collins M L, Connors Maurice, Cook mr, Connell Michael, Coats Wm, Cooson Wm S, Corrigan Wm, Compton John E, Conse John E, Corning John S, Carl John H, Costello John, Connghard Joseph J, Connelly John, Cook John H, Catiel H M E, Collins Michael, Campbell Archibald, Colby J A 2, Codine John, Cox Jesse, Cox J J, Caswell J A, Conroy J J, Cooper Jenkens S, Coburn J L 2, Campbell John, Caughlin James, Colgate H C, Conkey Harrison W, Colt Henry B, Cook Stone & co, Cunningham Martin, Cross D, Crawford Wendell, Cutler Wm A, Creak W 2, Creswell Joe, Crosby J B, Cutler John H, Cunningham Jas, Cusack J P, Cristy John, Currey James, Cutler J N, Cunningham J W, Curtiss T E, Cresson Henry

Crook Henry, Crater Isic, Curtiss Theron E, Crittenden F, Craig T F, Crumb Silas B, Cronbaugh Frederick, Cusack Samuel, Curtis Torrance J, Crumbly Patrick, Croule Columbus, Craig & co, Crafe Ambrose, Chambers mr, Chambers Mathew, Chamberlain L, Chambers Wm 2, Churchill W L, Clark John T, Challoon John, Christopher Jno, Chase Joseph, Chidlaw John, Chase James, Chilce J W, Clark Hiram 3, Chilchie J J, Cleveland H L, Clark Hearn, Chapin J Vincent, Clark Hippolite, Clark Frank S, Carter Geo, Chase Samuel, Chase Frank B, Clark Seneca A, Chapell F L, Clark Elisha C, Clark Edwin, Clark Daniel W, Chapin C S, Clark Charles 2, Christophel C C, Clancy Patrick, Cleveland C J, Cleary F M, Chapin Amasa, Chartel Alvin, Clark A B, Chase A L, Colgan Andrew, Charlson N W, Church & co, Clarck & Randall, Childs A A, Chinson Wm, Casteman Louis, Crane Albert, Carrow B F

D

Dean mr, Davenport W H, DeTotcleLewis T, Davis Melvin, Deakin Artist, Delle Lucius, Darwin W L, Derry Wm, Davis W H, Dannell Wm, Dunn W W, Daniels Wm, Deane Walter, Dion John H, Darris W H & co, Dale John, Dempsey John, Dalleba Willie, Darregan Jas, Deprey F F, Decker Jacob, Decker Henry, Dickbout Harry 2, Dineman Harry C, Davy Hugh, Darby Thos W, Dewes Thos, Deegan Thos, Dea George, Davis T H, Davis F W, Delany Edward, Deman T A, Devitt James, Dersay Geo, Deloss T H, DeBaptist Rehdi

Davis David W, Dillingham J H, Dagan Edward, Dickinson D O, Dillion Patk, David capt, Dorian Patk, Dickerman Philip, Delarn Peter, Davis Noah capt, Day C A, Davis C C, Dewey A 2, Davis, Twitchell & Chapman, Delight A M, Doherty Michael, Duffy Lawrence, Drake Manning, Donohoe Michl, Dorland M L, Drathfield mr, Durham W A, Darfield Wm A, Dougall Wm capt, Donovan John C, Dumont Theodore S, Dumphy John, Dubois John, Dooley John, Dumphy John M, Drake Jas, Dubreuil J L, Doman Henry, Dunham Jas S

Donnells F W, Downs H B, Duncan Thos, Daniels George, Dunn David, Dunham G H, Doolie Geo & co, Durant H W, Drake T H, Dolan James, Drew Francis, Draper S, Doyle Francis, Dwight Edward C, Dykes E H capt, Donahue E W, Dodd R W, Dodd Ede, Dumpy Daniel, Dunn Patk, Donohoe Charles, Donovan David, Dufee Philo 2, Dakes Chas B, Dullivan Patrick, Dunn Patrick M, Dodge E B, Dupuis Achilles, Durgan Alex 2, Drecker Nic, Dalmage A, Draper Asa, Doan, King & co, Dodd Henry, Duffinson D

E

Evans D Davis, Eady Wm, Eerry W P, Emreght Mike, Eikman L, Emory Moses H, Elliot John, Enright Asahel, Erb John, Everly Joseph, Elsworth John J, Evins John, Easly J, Egan J J, Evans Thos T 2, Ellers George H, Ebbert Frank, Everts Ed S, Evans H M, Emerson Enoch D, Inland Dani M, English Patk, Eagle C S, Emerson A K, Easton Charley, Engleman N, Enoe A W 2, Elseridge & co, Evans Evan

F

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ESTATE OF ORSON SMITH, Deceased.—Public notice is hereby given, ... Court of Cook County, ... ALBERT F. SMITH, Administrator. ORSON SMITH.

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Sold, handsomely wrapped in yellow papers, in pint and quart bottles, by all Druggists, Apothecaries and Grocers in the United States. Purchase from the advertised agents to prevent imposition, in counterfeits and imitations, as the whole country is flooded with them.

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The subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of the West, that he has appointed Messrs. J. H. Reed & Co., of Chicago, his agents for the sale of his "Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps," who will supply the Army Sutlers and Western merchants, at New York prices, adding freight. This Gin is now the standard drink of the world. It has been tested by the whole Medical Faculty, and pronounced by them to be the purest liquor manufactured. The article has suffered its sale in the West for several years past, in consequence of the great quantity of counterfeit Schnapps ... UDOLPHO WOLFE, 22 Beaver street, New York.

3,000 Cases of Wolfe's Celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, For sale by J. H. REED & CO., Agents, 144 Lake street, Chicago.

CHICAGO EYE AND EAR INSTITUTE, No. 94½ Washington Street, Established for the exclusive treatment of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh and Throat Diseases, under the Professional charge of DOCTOR VALPEY.

CATARRH.

This is a disease of the mucous membrane which lines the upper and back part of the throat, the nose, frontal sinuses (little cavities over the eyes,) and extends along the delicate passage communicating with the internal ear from the back part of the throat. Its symptoms are, pain over and between the eyes, loss of smell, loss of hearing, loss of hearing, a constant secretion of muco-purulent matter in the nose and throat, and worst of all, an offensive breath. It leads to Dyspepsia, Bronchitis and Consumption.

CITY REFERENCES: R. T. BLATCHER, Chicago Post Office—Catarrh. ... J. J. GREEN, Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad—Throat Disease.

CLESSON'S CATARRH CURATIVE.

Warranted a safe and infallible specific for Catarrh, in whatever stage of that offensive and dangerous disease. Sent by express, with full directions for self-treatment. Price $3 per package. Address Dr. J. W. VALPEY, Physician for the Eye, Ear and Catarrh, No. 94½ Washington street, Chicago. P. O. Box 3623.

H. B. SEELEY'S TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT, 126 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Sole proprietor and manufacturer of the Hard Rubber Truss. This Truss will cure Rupture, will never rust, break, gall or blister, free the cord from all pressure, ... Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, &c., &c. Send for Pamphlets. Dr. Wilcox's Patent Artificial Leg, manufactured by Seeley, 126 Clark street, Chicago, ... warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Send for Pamphlets.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—C. Stafford, sole proprietor and manufacturer of DR. WILCOX'S PATENT ARTIFICIAL LEG, has been approved and adopted by the United States Government, who has appointed him to supply them to disabled soldiers, FREE. Orders addressed to C. STAFFORD, 126 South Clark street, Chicago, will receive immediate attention. Send for Pamphlets.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is THE BEST IN THE WORLD. The only Harmless, True and Reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect—changes Red, Rusty or Grey Hair instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, all others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York.

LONDON EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, No. 96, corner of Randolph and Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Dr. James Lewis, Oculist and Aurist, and original proprietor of the London Eye and Ear Infirmary, will continue business at his old stand, and would respectfully warn all persons that he has no more connection with his previous advertising agent, Mr. Reynolds, who claims to have removed the London Eye and Ear Infirmary, where he has simply been employed as agent of this institution since the first day of last May, and received wages, as other servants, without one dollar's worth of the other furniture, or books, or medicine. Office hours from 9 to 12 M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. Post Office Drawer 6663.

CLESSON'S CATARRH CURATIVE. Warranted a safe and infallible specific for Catarrh, in whatever stage of that offensive and dangerous disease. Sent by express, with full directions for self-treatment. Price $3 per package. Address Dr. J. W. VALPEY, Physician for the Eye, Ear and Catarrh, No. 94½ Washington street, Chicago. P. O. Box 3623.

JUDSON'S UNRIVALED TOOTH PASTE is more efficient in cleansing and preserving the teeth, healing diseased gums and purifying the breath, than any other dentrifice now in use. Its taste and effect upon the mouth are pleasant and agreeable. All who have used this Paste pronounce it "excellent." Sold by all Druggists.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE TOILET are often exposed in consequence of the deficiency of (so-called) beautifying preparations. ... CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE ... NO MORTAL EYE ... NO DESTRUCTIVE INGREDIENT. ... Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price, $1, $1.50 and $3 per box, according to size.

DR. HUNTER TREATS ALL Chronic Diseases, such as Colds, Coughs, Consumption, Asthma, the Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder, and the Bowels; Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hip Diseases, ... Swellings, and all complaints of women and children; Sore Eyes and Ears, Cataract Discharges, and Buzzing Sounds. Dr. Hunter is the only ... CURES OLD SORES OR ULCERS, TUMORS, WENS, PILES AND FISTULA, without cutting with the knife. ... Dr. HUNTER, ... Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. ... corner of Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit, and as a warning and a CAUTION to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, etc., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF CURE. ... NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

DOCTOR BIGELOW, CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, Formerly of St. Louis, Mo., Can be consulted at his office, 172 South Clark street, ... GUIDE TO HEALTH. ... PERFECT CURE WARRANTED. ...

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles ...

Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.—This Institution, organized under the National Banking Law, is located at 55 LASALLE STREET. Capital, - - - $250,000.

Is prepared to furnish the usual facilities to customers and correspondents. E. AIKEN, President. EDW E. BRAISTED, Cashier.

DIRECTORS—E. Aiken, ... Byron Rice, ... Tracy J. Bronson, W. Allerton.

RUTTER, ENDICOTT & CO., BANKERS, Corner Lake and Clark streets. A general banking business transacted.

ADVANCES ON PRODUCE. The undersigned are prepared, as heretofore, to make advances or authorize drafts against Produce shipped to their correspondents in the principal markets in Great Britain. SIDEY & CRAWFORD, ... St. Peter street, Montreal. REFERENCE—Bank of Toronto, Montreal.

THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS AND MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK, 52 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also, from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday.

INCORPORATED IN 1861.

Six per cent. Interest paid on Savings.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS. President—S. H. FLEETWOOD. Vice-Pres't—J. C. DORE. ... Cashier—STUART MYERS.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1863. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

J. W. DREXEL & CO., 42 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO. Receive Deposits, Make Advances upon Produce in Store and Shipments, and transact General Banking Business.

READ, DREXEL & CO., New York. DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

A CARD.

The Marine Company of Chicago,

The Stockholders of this institution having contributed and paid in NEW CASH CAPITAL,

THE MARINE COMPANY OF CHICAGO is now ready to transact a General Business, and offers its services to customers and correspondents, in all monied transactions. Under its amended charter, two distinct departments are established:

1. A General Deposit, Collection and Loan Department.

2. A Savings and Trust Department.

The business and transactions of each department are required to be entirely distinct and independent of each other, so that in no event shall the funds of the Savings Department be jeopardized by the other transactions or business of said Company.

Commission Merchants.

McALLISTER, HALL & LIVERMORE, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 225 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2626. WANTED—500,000 lbs. of Wool. On Eastern orders. Superior White Winter and Spring Wheat Flour for City Trade.

VAN WAGENEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 188 South Water street, Chicago. Cash advances made on consignments to Buffalo, Oswego and New York. R. D. VAN WAGENEN, ... J. JORDAN, ROSCOE E. FROBOCK.

BATES, STONE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 219 South Water street, Chicago. We have removed one door west of our old stand, where we have greater facilities for our increasing business.

LEDUC & GIBBS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Particular attention given to orders for Flour, Grain, Wool, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments to Buffalo, New York, Boston and Montreal. Warehouse and Office, 31 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. J. LEDUC. F. S. GIBBS.

WINANS, PEARCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 203 South Water street, (up stairs) Chicago, Ill. Advances made on consignments to Woodruff & Co., New York, and Hening & Woodruff, St. Louis.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Business confined strictly to Commission.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 196 South Water street. Liberal advances made on Flour, Grain and Provisions, to be sold here or by WM. A. BROWN & CO., New York. A. AKIN. J. E. HURLBUT.

C. H. COWAN & CO., 241 LAKE STREET, Will pay the highest market price for WOOL, HIDES, PELTS, RAGS, OLD METALS, BEESWAX and GINSENG.

WALKER & THOMAS, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Room 5, Portland Block, southeast corner Dearborn and Washington streets, Chicago. P. O. Drawer 5955. GILBERT C. WALKER. R. S. THOMAS.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 20 Lasalle street, Chicago. P. O. Drawer 5902 Exchange on St. Louis Wanted. C. J. GILBERT, G. W. UPDIKE, N. O. STANARD. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis.

SHERMAN, COOLEY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 45 Lasalle street, Office No. 1. B. SHERMAN, J. NASSAU, formerly of Wright, Sherman & Co. C. D. COOLEY, late with Ewing, Briggs & Co.

PENISTON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, LIVERPOOL. REFERENCES:—Messrs. Page, Richardson & Co., Boston. Middleton & Co., New York. Snow & Burgess, do. Johnston & Bayley, do. Cash advances made on consignments of Provisions, Flour, &c., to the above house by HENRY MILWARD & CO. 18 Lasalle street, Chicago.

Insurance.

THE WASHINGTON Life Insurance Company OF NEW YORK.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1863..........$200 722.55
Liabilities, (cost to reinsure, &c.)..... 59,107.08
Surplus..........$141,615.47

This Company offers MORE ADVANTAGES to the insured than any other Company in the country.

Permanent Capital Stock of $125,000

Policy Holders Receive all the Profits.

STOCKHOLDERS RECEIVE NO OTHER DIVIDENDS THAN THE LEGAL INTEREST EARNED BY THEIR STOCK.

DIVIDENDS TO POLICY HOLDERS ONCE CREDITED ARE NEVER FORFEITED.

GREATEST POSSIBLE LIBERALITY IN ASSISTING PARTIES TO KEEP UP THEIR POLICIES IN FORCE.

After two annual premiums are paid, the Company will either return a rateable proportion thereof, or give a paid up policy for such an amount as that cash value would purchase without farther payment.

NO OTHER COMPANY

Has ever done this after a policy was forfeited by nonpayment of premium when due. Therefore, policy holders, therefore cannot lose what they pay in, if they become unable to make their regular payments.

LIBERALITY AND PROMPTITUDE IN SETTLING CLAIMS.

ACTIVE Agents wanted throughout Illinois.

J. FARMER, General Agent.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. of New York. F. S. Winston, President. Cash Assets February 1st, 1863, $9,235,119.79. G. CRONKHITE, General Agent for Northern and Central Illinois, No. 6 Clark st., Chicago.

Financial.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, RHODE ISLAND.—Pursuant to a decretal order of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island, the subscriber gives notice that all persons holding bills of the RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK, must deposit the same with him at his office, No. 9 Weybosset street, Providence, R. I., on or before the ... day of August, A. D. 1863, in order to be entitled to any dividend that may be declared out of the assets of said Bank. JAMES M. CLARKE, Receiver. Providence, R. I., Jan. 1863.

TO BRITISH RESIDENTS. From the first of July until the first of August, I shall have an office in Chicago, at the Washington ...

Medical.

GREENBACKS are GOOD, BUT ROBACK'S are BETTER.

Stomach Bitters. Ten thousand bottles sold in one month. The most popular Stomach Bitters in use.

Roback's Bitters. Good for all derangements of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, and general debility.

Roback's Bitters. They possess wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

Roback's Bitters. Debilitated Ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

Roback's Bitters. A wineglassful before each meal will remove fatigue and all liver diseases.

Roback's Bitters. They are better than all Pills, Powders and other nauseous, disagreeable compounds.

Roback's Bitters. They can be taken without regard to diet. As an appetizer they have no equal.

Roback's Bitters. They are prepared by an old and skillful physician from well known vegetable remedies.

Roback's Bitters. Well known they have become a standard family strengthening remedy.

Roback's Bitters. Try one bottle, and you will always use them and recommend them to others.

Roback's Bitters.

Sold at wholesale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, LORD & SMITH, SMITH & DWYER, BURNHAM & SMITH, J. H. REED & CO., J. BOORFIELD, WRIGHT & FRENCH. At retail by BLISS & SHARP, WRIGHT & FRENCH, MANN & DYCHE, GALE BROTHERS, E. H. SARGENT, M. JEROME, JOS. WILLARD, W. H. DILLINGHAM, cor. Van Buren and State street, and by Druggists generally.

Dr. C. W. ROBACK, Prop., Cincinnati.

C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent. Office 24 & 26 Market st., Lind's Block.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment, THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN, it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail.

FOR NEURALGIA, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly.

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE, arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

FOR PILES.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the best known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure.

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

BRUISES, CUTS, WOUNDS, SORES, ULCERS, BURNS AND SCALDS, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

Every Horse Owner

Should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

Over four hundred voluntary testimonials to the wonderful curative properties of this Liniment have been received within the last two years, and many of them from persons in the highest ranks of life.

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO., Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, GREASE, &c.—The undersigned pay their particular attention to the sale of Tallow, and all Soap stocks. ... ADRIAN WRIGHT & SON, ... Water street, New York.

$80.—MARK WELL. We want to employ agents, ... E. JAGGER, Wholesale Agent, Chicago, Ill., P. O. Drawer 6122.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder and Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit,

AND

Mucous or Milky Discharges, and all Diseases or Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings existing in Men, Women or Children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of Skin,

ERUPTIONS ON THE FACE,

PALLID COUNTENANCE.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this Medicine invariably removes, soon follows Fatuity, Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases," INSANITY and CONSUMPTION. Many are aware of the cause of their sufferings, but none will confess.

The records of the Insane Asylums, and the Melancholy Deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and Invigorate the System, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU INVARIABLY DOES.

HELMBOLD'S Highly Concentrated Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla,

For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin.

And Beautifying the Complexion.

NOT A FEW

Of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the Decoction, as usually made.

THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu. FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES:

Extract Buchu $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Sarsaparilla $1.00 per bottle, or Six for $5.00

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET, (BELOW CHESTNUT,) PHILADELPHIA.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, WHO ENDEAVOR TO Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU,

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Cut out the advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

Stomach Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alterative, of wonderful efficacy in Disease OF THE Stomach, Liver & Bowels.

PROTECTIVE PROPERTIES.

Prevents Fever and Ague, and Bilious Remittant Fever; Fortifies the System against Miasma and the Evil Effects of Unwholesome Water; Invigorates the organs of digestion and the bowels; Steadies the Nerves, and tends to Prolong Life.

REMEDIAL PROPERTIES.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Sick and Nervous Headache, General Debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation, Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Sea-Sickness.

Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness, whether inherent in the System or produced by Special Causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial, and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. ...

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of HEALTH. "But how," you ask. We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the STOMACH and sustain
The NERVES, the servants of the brain.
The LIVER keep in active play,
And REGULATE, from day to day,
Each organ old, of Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime,
By constant care with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the SPIRITS, too,
"How," you inquire, "can this be done,
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"HOSTETTER'S BITTERS," we reply,
Is HEALTH'S SUPREME PROTECTION—TRY!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation either of the present or the past time, has been so completely and universally successful as

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever taint the heavy air,
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground
If sedentary toil you ply,
NATURE YOU MUST ASSIST—OR DIE—
For when debarred from exercise,
For ARTIFICIAL AID she cries,
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to PREVENT;
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the UNPREPARED,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
THEY are the surest ANTIDOTE.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded work-rooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be fore-armed with

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea, that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow, constitutional decay,
That brings death nearer day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—medicine sure,
Not to PREVENT alone, but cure.

In DYSPEPSIA, FEVER AND AGUE, BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, CONSTITUTIONAL and NERVOUS DEBILITY, CONSTIPATION, SEASICKNESS, SPASMS, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea and land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To household bons and regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort, and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young, and middle aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by all respectable Druggists in all parts of the world.

HOSTETTER & SMITH, PROPRIETORS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

New York Office, No. 428 Broadway.

Railroad and Steamboat Lines

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL. GEORGIA ... tons ... LOUISIANA ... tons ... VIRGINIA ... tons ... CALEDONIA ... tons ... The above first-class powerful Screw Steamships, ... sailing from New York to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, every ... For Passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton street, New York, or HENRY GREENEBAUM, General Passage Agency corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.—The splendid first-class Passenger Steamboat PLANET, Capt. L. CHAMBERLIN, Will run during the season of 1863, leaving Chicago at 10 o'clock in the evening for Ontonagon, Superior City, and all intermediate ports, on the following days: TUESDAY, July 28th, ... SATURDAY, Aug. ... TUESDAY, Sept. ... MONDAY, Oct. ... FRIDAY, ... THURSDAY, Nov. ... WEDNESDAY, ... Her dock is on River street, first above Rush street Bridge. For freight or passage apply on board or to A. E. GOODRICH, 6 and 8 River street.

FOR ST. JOSEPH, GRAND HAVEN and MUSKEGON. The staunch and fast sailing side-wheel Steamer Sunbeam, Capt. F. PABST, Will leave her dock, first above Rush street Bridge, Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Making close connection at Grand Haven with Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad for all points East, and with boat for points on Grand River. Freight and passengers carried cheaper than by any other line offering equal accommodations. Passengers will please purchase their tickets on board the boat. Apply on board or to A. E. GOODRICH, 6 and 8 River street.

1863. Western Transportation Company AND WESTERN EXPRESS,

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY have made arrangements to run their Lake Screw Propellers on alternate days with those of the NEW YORK CENTRAL AND MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS, —ALSO— THE WESTERN EXPRESS, Running over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, and connecting with the various Railroads running West, and the different Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes.

For bills of lading and contracts via Canal or Rail road, apply to the following agents: HUGH ALLEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. EVERETT CLAPP, No. 11 Coenties Slip, New York. AUG. COLSEN, No. 1 Coenties Slip, New York. S. G. CHASE, ... Pier, Albany, N. Y. ... & CO., ... Troy, N. Y. ... & CO., ... Detroit, Mich. ... TALLMADGE, M. & P. D. C. R. R. Dock, Milwaukee. WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., Buffalo. CORRESPONDENTS: JNO. BEAM & CO., Erie, Pa. BOND & MORRIS, Cleveland, Ohio. HOPKINS & GRIFFITH, Toledo, Ohio. W. F. DILL, Sandusky, Ohio. A. F. DUTTON, Racine, Wis. KENOSHA PIER COMPANY, Kenosha, Wis. ... & CO., Waukegan, Ill. J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

J. W. TUTTLE, General Western Agent, ... Chicago.

1863. THE 1863. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

325 Miles Double Track.

In order to keep pace with the demands of the traveling public, and to ... THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities,) All connecting direct to New York, THROUGH PHILADELPHIA ... BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. ... SEVEN DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK.

Tickets for sale to Boston by boat or rail. ... Sleeping Cars on night trains to Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore. Baggage checked through and transferred free.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri BY RAILROAD DIRECT. ... J. A. STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh. ... H. C. MELDRUM, General Traveling Agent for the South and West.

LIVE STOCK.

Drovers and Farmers will find this the most advantageous route for Live Stock. ... ENOCH LEWIS, Gen'l Supt., Altoona, Pa. H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

Proposals

CAST IRON WATER PIPES WANTED.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, July 17, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Monday, July 27th, at 12 M., for the delivery at the pipe yard dock of the Chicago Water Works, of all sizes of water pipes, of 4 and 6 inches internal diameter; the different amounts of each size to be designated by the Board of Public Works at the time of letting the contract, and the Board to have the privilege also of making a portion of the amount 8 inches interior diameter, and to order any portion of the amount to be furnished with special castings, according to specifications on file in this office. Copies of specifications will be furnished to parties applying for them.

The pipes may be in lengths of 9 feet or 12 feet, and the length of 12 feet will be preferred. For 9 feet pipes the weights will be for 4, 6 and 8 inch pipes, 200, 300, and 400 lbs. respectively, and for 12 feet pipes in proportion.

The delivery of the pipe must commence as soon as October 1st, and be completed by November 1st.

Bids must be directed to the Board of Public Works, indorsed "Proposals for Water Pipes."

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

J. G. GINDELE, FRED LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

Sewing Machines.

The Florence Sewing Machine MAKES FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES, The Lock, Knot, Double Lock & Double Knot,

With as much ease and facility as ordinary machines make one stitch, and with as little or less machinery. ...

AGENTS WANTED.—For terms, samples of sewing and circulars, address FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO., Post Office Drawer 4436, Chicago, Ill.

Copartnership.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—We have this day admitted MR. J. W. J. CULTON as a member of our firm, the style of which, from this date, is changed to Parker, Culton & Mellen. PARKER, MELLEN & CO.

R. S. PARKER, J. W. J. CULTON, Late of Jackson, Mich., J. C. MELLEN.

PARKER, CULTON & MELLEN, General Commission Merchants, 197 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Chicago, July 18, 1863.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership ...

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1863.

THE CITY.

INCOME TAX.—Attention is called to the income tax notice of Collector Schneider, in another column of this paper.

ON HIS WAY HOME.—Chief Engineer, U. P. Harris, has reached New York, from England, and will reach home early this week.

ESCAPED.—A dispatch was received here Saturday morning, announcing the escape of seven prisoners from the Will county jail at Joliet, Friday night.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—Seven hundred and thirty-two soldiers' families are supplied weekly with one thousand dollars from the War Fund raised by the Common Council.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Notwithstanding the stagnation in the real estate market, produced by our capitalists investing all their surplus funds in 5-20s, sales amounting to $67,000 have been effected in the office of Thos. B. Bryan, Esq., during the present month, and if the trades now pending are consummated, the amount will reach $70,000 by August 1st.

U. S. COURTS.—The jury in the case of Illinois Central Railroad Company, which has been on trial for several days in the U. S. Circuit Court, on Saturday sent word to the Judge that they could not agree. By consent of counsel, they were discharged and the cause continued to another term.

The case of Corbin vs. Hammond, Sheriff, et. al. is still on hearing before Judge Drummond, and will in all probability extend through Monday.

POSITIVELY THE LAST OF THE EMBROGLIO.—On Thursday afternoon, the surety of Rev. Dr. Reynolds, who was arrested at the instance of Dr. Lewis, and whose connection with the "London Eye and Ear Infirmary" has occasioned so much amusing comment, surrendered him to the Sheriff, and the Reverend Occulist and Aurist is now in jail, awaiting his trial for larceny before the Recorder's Court. Application was made in the Circuit Court of Cook county, Saturday, for a writ of *habeas corpus* in behalf of the prisoner. The writ was issued and a hearing of the case is set for this morning at ten o'clock.

MCVICKERS' THEATRE—SEVEN SISTERS.—This gorgeous spectacle is to be produced at McVickers' this evening. The success which attended its first production in this city is a guarantee that it will have a fine run. Mr. McDonough is to appear as Mrs. Pluto and Cupid, and several new engagements have been made expressly for the piece. To our country readers who are getting up excursions to visit the city we would say do so during the run of the Seven Sisters.

WHITE REFUGEES.—Rev. L. Folsom, Hospital Chaplain at Cairo, is in this city by order of Gen. Buford, commander at that post, to present the wants of white refugees from the South who are brought there by the United States Government, and are in great suffering and need immediate relief. A public meeting will be held in Bryan Hall, on Sabbath evening, at a quarter before 8 o'clock. The pastors of our city are requested to occupy seats on the platform and invite their congregations to attend.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' CONVENTION AND NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.—We recently alluded to the fact that the National Thanksgiving falls on one of the days of the National Convention of Teachers in this city. We now learn that the Directors of the Teachers' Association have decided to set apart one hour on Thursday, from 11 to 12 a. m., for exercises appropriate to the day of Thanksgiving. These exercises will be conducted by Rev. Dr. McJilton, of Baltimore, President Hill, of Harvard University, and one or more clergymen of this city.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY CASE.—We mentioned last week the arrest of Pat Daley, William McBride, and Philo Durphy, for robbing Jessel's house of clothing and plated ware, for which they were bound over to the Recorder's Court. Through the vigilance of our wide-awake Police, seven new cases were brought against them Saturday morning, for which they were each held to bail in the sum of $500, making $3,500 for each one of the rascals, or if they wish to make up a purse to clear themselves of the Recorder's Court, the gang must raise the snug sum of $10,500.

GERMAN MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Our German friends are exhibiting a degree of enterprise in the formation of military companies in different sections of the city, eminently praiseworthy, and display a spirit which might be profitably imitated by our citizens of American nationality. One company is already formed in the South Division, another in the West, and another in the North, one under the patronage of the Germans' Working Men's Association, one commanded by Capt. E. Schund, and one in the German settlement in the North Division, commanded by Capt. Brosh—in all seven companies.

FIRES.—At about half-past two o'clock Saturday morning a fire occurred at the foot of Maxwell street, near 12th, in the steaming house at the boat yard of Ackhurst & Douglas—loss about $75. Hannah, Lay & Co. had shingles in their lumber yard adjoining, destroyed, to the value of $50. The department was promptly on hand, and prevented an extensive conflagration.

Yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, about half past 12, a fire broke out in a barn in the rear of 607 Fourth avenue, but the speedy arrival of the fire department prevented its entire destruction. The barn was filled with hay, and damaged to the extent of $500 00. No insurance.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, while a young man and two young ladies were riding in a buggy on Clark street, near Madison, the horse took fright, and ran at full speed until the vehicle struck the sidewalk, when both the ladies were thrown out. One of them—Miss Mary Nelson, who lives on Van Buren street—was severely injured by striking her head violently upon the ground. She was carried into Dr. Ball's drug store, in the Methodist Church Block, where she lay for some time in a state of total unconsciousness. Dr. O'Ryan was summoned to her aid, and a professional examination of her injuries discovered a severe and dangerous concussion of the brain. The suffering girl was subsequently removed to her boarding place, where she remains in a very critical condition.

READ AND ACT QUICKLY.—August sixth has been wisely and appropriately recommended by the President as a day of National Thanksgiving for our recent unparalled victories. Faith without works is dead. Gratitude without fruits is an insult to Heaven, as well as to the bereaved dead and suffering living. What more fitting time to pour into the treasury of the Sanitary Commission contributions to make glad the hearts of our brave boys below. Calls come up on every breeze, "Come down and help us!" Read the dispatches from Cairo last night and this morning as to the sanitary condition of the army. Besides our own sick and wounded six thousand of our rebellious children lie helpless. Christlike we must bind up their wounds, and not pass by on the other side. One hundred thousand sick men must be continually cared for from day to day, and month by month.

Let every clergyman take up a collection for the Sanitary Commission on this Thanksgiving Day, and send the boys a small installment of that we owe them.

THE TURNERS' HALL.—As is known to our citizens, the Turners' Society embraces many of our most respectable and influential German citizens. As to their public spirit and loyalty, it need only be stated that this association has sent two hundred brave, able-bodied men to the army—one hundred in the 24th and one hundred in the 82d regiment. They are now making an effort to erect a hall for their permanent use. The plan proposed by the committee is to lease the ground for a term of years, erect a frame building, which, when finished and furnished, shall not cost to exceed $8,000. Of this amount the Turners propose to pay $2,000, and to raise the balance by a sale of 120 shares at $50 each. After the necessary amount is raised, and the work commenced, the share quota of the Turners' Association will be first expended, and the quota of the shareholders will be payable in two installments of $25 each, on the fourth and eighth week after the commencement of the work. Satisfactory provisions have been made for the security of the shareholders, one feature of which is, that a certificate shall be issued for each share, redeemable by the Turners' Association, and conferring the shares thus up to the [illegible] of such certificate, the shareholder shall be the joint proprietors of the hall.

We trust that our citizens, with their usual liberality, will lend a helping hand to this worthy project.

TRAITORS ON THE POLICE FORCE.

In the present crisis we suggest to the authorities that it would be well to scrutinize of the loyalty of members of the police force of Chicago. We submit that a Copperhead or a traitor has no more right to hold a position of this responsibility than has the devil to preach a sermon to one of our city congregations. There is danger in case of a gathering of the riotous element to resist the conscription, as is by some threatened, that disloyal policemen may fraternize with the mob, and render the complications more difficult to be overcome. Very fortunately, of the loyalty of the great majority of the policemen of this city, there is not a shadow of doubt; but there are a few men who on all occasions make a boast of their disloyalty; and these should be hunted from among honest men like any other venomous thing.

We have a case in point. On Saturday, a sergeant of the 18th regiment, Illinois volunteers, honorably discharged from service because of the loss of a leg at Shiloh, arrived in the city by one of the leading lines of travel, and on getting off the train, while hobbling along on his crutches was addressed by a policeman wearing badge No.— in a most violent and abusive manner, cursing the poor fellow for having lost his leg, cursing him for having been a Union soldier, and winding up his blasphemy by saying "I am a damned rebel myself" and thus speaking of the United States flag: "It is a dirty rag and should be rended in pieces and trampled in the dust." Who are our Police Commissioners that they allow this man thus to blurt his treason in our midst. We have the name and number of this policeman, and we call upon the Commissioners to investigate the matter, and if the officer be guilty of this outrageous conduct, to discharge him at once. It will not do to insult loyal men by retaining him longer as one of the guardians of the public peace.

Attempt to Commit a Rape, and How it was Punished.

One of those outrages, which the Copperhead Justice who disgraces the Police Court of this city, will persist in considering a trivial offense, was brought to light Saturday afternoon at the Armory. About a week ago Mrs. Margaret Sorge, a German woman whose husband is engaged in some business on Canal street, made a complaint before Justice Miller, that John Staak a German butcher living on State street, had a few days previous attempted to commit towards her a gross personal outrage. Upon this statement a warrant was issued and Staak was arrested and taken before the Justice. Of course he plead not guilty. The woman was placed upon the stand and swore most distinctly to all the particulars of the gross attack; how he called at her house when her husband was absent; how he locked the doors, and made a violent personal assault upon her; how in her struggles she was thrown upon the floor and kept in that position subjected to the threats, entreaties and abuse of the defendant, until the husband returned, and Staak was sent headlong down the stairway and into the street.

The poor woman was unable to speak so as to be altogether understood, and blundered somewhat in her story, which led the Justice to change the charge to that of disorderly conduct, and for this he assessed the beggarly fine of $5 and costs, remarking that "$5 was about the usual fine in such cases." We recollect that in a similar case, the same Justice charged $10 for an attempt to commit an outrage upon a married woman on Michigan avenue; but in that instance the offender was not a German.

A Heavy Suit in Prospect.

When Arlington Leon & Donniker left with their colored Opera Troupe, a few weeks ago, they supposed they had secured a lease of Kingsbury Hall for a term of years, and were intending, after a short season in the country, to return again and establish burnt cork minstrelsy in Chicago as a permanent institution.

Our readers are are aware that quite recently, in utter disregard of the rights of the smoked opera troupe, if they ever had any rights in the matter, the Agent of Kingsbury block has leased nearly the entire building to the proprietors of the new Museum, and given them actual possession of the premises. It is said that Mr. Kelly, the agent of the troupe, does not propose to stand this nonsense without having his rights and status legally defined. A law suit is already on the tapis, commenced by the Minstrels, in which damages to the amount of $10,000 are claimed. Eminent legal talent has been secured, and the trial promises rich developments. It will be a profitable nut for the lawyers to crack. Both parties have wind, speed and bottom.

Wrongfully Taking a Letter from the Post Office, and Appropriating the Contents.

A man named John Dalton, a carpenter, now, or until his arrest, employed upon the repairs of the Foster House, in the North Division, was brought before Commissioner Hoyne, on Saturday, charged with taking from the Post Office a letter written by W. H. Eddy, of this city, and directed to John Dalton, a grocer on State street, enclosing a check for twenty dollars on the Western Fire and Marine Insurance Company's Bank. It is alleged that Dalton presented the check at the bank and drew the money upon it. An examination was had, which resulted in a partial substantiation of the above allegations, and in holding the prisoner in suitable bonds to secure his presence on Thursday next for further examination.

A Great Northwestern Festival.

A mass meeting of the ladies of Chicago will be held at Bryan Hall on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of holding a Great Northwestern Fair, during the Autumn, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. The large number of hospital patients, and the alarming increase of sickness among our troops in the Southwest, require energetic and persevering action. It is a privilege to labor for those who are dying for us. Let every woman show her zeal and patriotism by her works, and now prepare for a grand, patriotic manifestation, which shall produce an overflowing treasury for the sick and wounded, and show the brave boys and the country at large, that the women of the Northwest are in earnest, and mean to work and keep working, so long as the boys keep fighting. Let every true-hearted woman be there. Let Bryan Hall, which stands wide open always for patriotism and humanity, be filled. It is proposed that all the Northwestern States shall unite, and make this Festival an honor to our country, and a substantial benefit to the soldiers. The pride, patriotism and humanity of Chicago women will be enlisted in this affair. The ladies of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, are making preparations for similar monster fairs, each of which is expected to bring in $25,000. Shall the women of the Northwest be behind their eastern sisters in this matter? We answer for them—NO!

Western Union College and Military Academy.

In another column appears the advertisement of Col. Covert, President of this excellent Educational and Military institution. The Western Union College is located at Fulton, Illinois, and occupies one of the largest and most elegant buildings in the valley of the Mississippi, formerly the Dement House. It is now in its third year of successful operation, and is constantly and steadily winning its way into public favor. The standard of educational excellence is high, and to this primary advantage is added that of acquiring a thorough military education, an accomplishment not to be despised in these troublous times. The college has an excellent and accomplished corps of teachers, who are worthy of the reputation they have attained in their several departments.

Canal Convention Committee.

Pursuant to adjournment, the principal members of the Canal Convention Finance Committee, and a number of the prominent subscribers to the Fund under consideration, met at the Mercantile Association Rooms Saturday evening, Dr. Brainard in the chair.

D. A. Gage, being called upon, stated the object of the meeting was to decide what disposal should be made of the surplus funds remaining in the hands of the Finance Committee.

The Treasurer read his report, as follows:

Amount collected by subscription	$8,198.00
Received for lumber sold	373.00
	$8,571.00
Expenses paid	$[illegible]
Paid back to subscribers	[illegible]
Board of Trade quota paid to Soldiers' Home	[illegible]
Reserved for Printing	[illegible]
Reserved for Contingent Expenses	1,849.15
	$4,546.43
	$4,024.57

Mr. Farwell has orders on the Treasurer from subscribers to this fund, calling for about $800, which have not been paid, and the Treasurer asks for instructions from the Board.

After some time spent by several members in discussing the subject, and presenting their individual views upon the subject,

On motion of G. C. Cook, seconded by A. C. Coventry, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the orders held by Mr. Farwell be paid and the money returned to the subscribers [illegible]

There being no further business before them, the meeting adjourned.

A STATISTICAL VIEW OF CHICAGO.

Rapid Increase in Population and Immense Extent of Public Improvements, &c.

Below we present some facts and figures relative to our city which will be new, not only to our distant readers, but to many of our citizens. The data have been collected with care from reliable sources, and demonstrates that the progress of Chicago is upward and onward:

INCREASE IN POPULATION.

We have been favored by T. M. Halpin, Esq., compiler of the City Directory, with advance sheets of that valuable work, from which we extract the following as the present population of the city:

"Since the issue of our last publication the city of Chicago has continued to progress in material prosperity to an extent unexampled in the history of this or any other country. The actual increase of names over last year's edition is *four thousand nine hundred and eighty-three*, which, computed at the usual average, would give the present population of Chicago at *one hundred and fifty thousand souls*. We are satisfied, that if a thorough census of the city were now taken, that our estimate would prove an under one. What a glorious contrast then does this Directory, of 1863, present to that one of 1844, only nineteen years ago, in which the publisher, proud even then of the promising growth of the infant city, boastfully announced that the population of Chicago was nearly if not quite, eight thousand. At that time, a well known, and then, as now, respected citizen of Chicago was laughed at by his friends when he expressed his belief that he should live to see the day when Chicago would contain one hundred thousand inhabitants. It is to the public spirit and far-seeing sagacity of such citizens that Chicago owes the prosperity which has elevated her to her present proud pre-eminence.

This conclusive evidence of the onward march of the city to metropolitan greatness, is the more gratifying from the fact, that while our people have nobly responded to every call of the government for both men and money in this trying time of the country's need, we still multiply and increase, while the older cities of New York, Boston, etc., exhibit, by their Directories a very perceptible decrease in names."

The new Directory contains a table of the number of names in each letter of the alphabet, as follows:

A	914	O	283
B	3,579	P	250
C	2,822	Q	1,430
D	1,325	R	110
E	587	S	1,749
F	1,621	T	3,686
G	1,767	U	1,155
H	3,295	V	118
I	129	W	330
J	740	X	2,519
K	1,694	Y	140
L	1,733	Z	107
Mc	985		
M	2,666	Total	37,478
N	687		

The Brown family of Chicago number	195
Johnson and Johnston	198
Jones	96
Miller (German and English)	181
Smiths, of whom we have 31 of the veritable "John,"	452
Williams	119
Wilsons	111

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.

A comparison of the Chicago Directory for 1857 with the present edition gives the following result:

	1857.	1863.
Agricultural Implement Manufacturers	2	7
Breweries	19	29
Distilleries	7	16
Grain Elevators	7	18
Packing Houses	13	52
Iron Foundries	8	15
*Machine Shops	17	31
Tanneries	4	18
Carriage Builders	19	26
Wagon Makers	24	43
Hotels	77	94

*This does not include the extensive Railroad Machine Shops and Car Works, employing several thousand hands, of which an account was published in the TRIBUNE last month.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

There are now in operation in the city eighteen grain elevators, the aggregate capacity of which are as follows:

Storage, bushels	8,615,000
Receive and ship daily	950,000
Capacity to ship per day	2,355,000

George Steele, Esq., has another in course of construction to be completed for the fall trade, which will have a storage capacity of 1,500,000; receive and ship daily 100,000; ship per day 250,000.

GAS WORKS.

There are in the city 47 miles and 4,520 feet of gas pipe laid. Of public lamp posts 1,310; of burners 66,837. Number of private consumers or patrons 4,467.

WATER WORKS.

The whole amount of distributing mains now in connection with the works, is 98 miles and 2,643 feet. Of the supply mains, 6 miles and 2,247 feet are not included above, making the total length of water pipe, of all sizes, in use in the city on the 1st of April, 104 miles and 4,890 feet.

The amount of water pumped during the year 1862 was 2,217,279,739 gallons, being an increase over 1861 of 450,125,050 gallons. The average number of gallons pumped per day during the months of January, February and March, 1863, was 5,421,545. The whole number of hydrants in use is 808.

STREETS.

There are within the corporation 772 streets, the total length of which are 406 miles. The number of names of streets in each letter of the alphabet are as follows: A, 28; B, 54; C, 79; D, 33; E, 30; F, 37; G, 29; H, 56, I, 9; J, 18; K, 16; L, 52; M, 52; N, 31; O, 16; P, 37; Q, 6; R, 34; S, 58; T, 34; U, 6; V, 8; W, 48; Y, 3. Total names, 772.

SEWERAGE WORKS.

During the year 1862, 15,685 feet, or about three miles of sewers, were built, generally of brick, more than half of which were of 4 1-2 feet diameter. The whole amount of public sewers now laid in the city is about sixty miles; the number of catch basins, 1,264; number of man-holes 2,291. Whole number of private drains 2,802.

LICENSED VEHICLES.

Besides the immense number of wagons and carriages owned by private individuals, the following are licensed: Hacks 101; Omnibuses 99; Express and Baggage Wagons 459; Grain and Truck Wagons 275; Drays 598.

MISCELLANEOUS LICENSES.

Saloon and Grocery licenses 622; Porters and Runners for Hotels, Railroads, &c., 83; Newsboys 142; Pedlars 320.

Meeting for the Relief of Union Refugees.

According to announcement, a meeting was held last evening, at Bryan Hall, to take some steps for alleviating the destitution among the refugees who are arriving in large numbers at Cairo.

The meeting was opened by singing "Coronation," and prayer by Rev. Dr. Lord.

Order from Gen. Buford No. 122 was read, authorising Chaplain E. Folsom to visit the interior of the State to solicit donations for the relief of destitute refugees from the South, the funds so collected to be remitted by him to C. M. Shipman, Agent U. S. Sanitary Commission, who, with Mr. Folsom, will report on the 18th of August.

Mr. Folsom, in his remarks, stated that scarce a boat or transport arrives at Cairo, that has not more or less of these refugees, who are entirely destitute, and thousands have been passed through into the State. When he left Cairo, he left it free of this class, but the means of sending them forward are exhausted, and new arrivals occur daily. A letter was read from Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, who has charge of a refugee camp at Corinth. He states that many of the refugees have not a single garment fit to wear. About $100 worth of supplies have been received from the North, but this was as a drop in the bucket. They have not materials in which to wrap the dead for burial.

Mr. Folsom depicted the sorrowful condition of those persons. A few weeks ago 285 came in one lot. They were placed in box cars as a shelter, and had to remain there forty-eight hours before money could be collected to send them forward into the State. Others have arrived since and fared similarly. The Government furnish them with transportation to Cairo, and there they must meet with aid. They only ask for funds to take them where they can reach homes or farms, or positions where they can earn a living. The husbands and fathers are principally in the Union army, and those who now call for help are women and children. They have already come in such numbers as to fill up the Soldiers' Home at Cairo, and tents that can be devoted to them.

The speaker suggests that funds be provided for supporting an agent to travel through the country and secure provisions for these poor, desolate, suffering people. There is nothing growing to sustain them at home; they are hunted by the guerillas like partridges in the mountains, because of their Union sentiments, hence they cannot stay in the South and seek aid from their friends in the North. The speaker urged the importance—the humanity of our doing what we properly consider our duty toward these suffering people.

Dr. Lord, being called upon, made some appropriate suggestions.

Rev. W. W. Evarts spoke with earnestness of the importance of this movement. He looked upon those who give up life, property and homes for their principles—that sacrifice everything and beggar themselves and still stand firm Union men and women, as deserving our warmest encouragement. He drew a picture of the South—past present and future—the rejuvenation and christianization of the whole South. He believed we should take immediate steps to extend relief to those who were thus fleeing from their unholy persecutors.

Charles Walker added his testimony to those who had already spoken. He did not look upon this as a charity, but as a duty we owe them as our fellow citizens. There is a great need of labor throughout the country, and there are homes waiting for these very persons, all that is needed is to furnish means for conveying them to the locations where they will be cheerfully welcome.

Rev. E. B. Tuttle made some stirring and appropriate remarks, urging the importance of the movement, illustrating the subject by giving a description of what he had seen in the army and in the South.

The audience was then called upon for contributions, while the exercises were closed by singing the Doxology.

The amount collected was $[illegible], which will be very materially swelled by subscriptions and outside donations, we hope. Mr. Folsom will be glad to receive any donations of clothing or money at the Chicago Sanitary Commission Rooms.

Drowned in the Lake.

On Sunday at about 11 o'clock, a boy named Asa M. Downs, rode a horse into the lake at the Ill. Cent. Car Works Pier, near the foot of Rio Grande street. He had divested himself of his clothing, and rode in to wash the horse and have some sport in swimming him. Just as the horse was passing into water too deep for his foot-hold, he reared up almost perpendicularly, at the same time making a plunge towards the shore. This quick motion threw the boy off backwards into the lake. Two Frenchmen were sitting on the pier near by, and seeing the critical position of the boy, one of them Wm. Reyull threw off his coat and vest and rushed in to rescue him. When he reached the drowning boy he caught Reyull firmly by the arms, and climed upon him. Though the water was about 8 feet deep, and they were not more than thirty feet from shore, both were drowned. Supt. Scoville, of the Car Works, hastily made a raft and used every effort with the aid of citizens to rescue the bodies, but life was extinct when they were found.

Wm. Reyull, aged 35, has been employed in the Car Work's black-smith shop—was a sober, industrious man—had been in the city but five weeks, and came from France about four months ago. In the absence of the Coroner an inquest was held by Justice McDonnel—verdict, accidentally drowned.

Asa M. Downs, aged 16, resided on State street, nearly opposite the Gage House, and with his step father, Lewis Thoms, was in the employ of Wadhams, Willard & Co., in delivering ice on Michigan and Wabash avenues, between Van Buren street and the Railroad crossing. He was a remarkably promising boy of his age, and until misled by the influences of other boys was an obedient and Sabbath-observing youth.

—Another case of drowning occurred at Oakland Station, near Cleaverville at [illegible] past five Sunday afternoon, [illegible] boys Charles Sunter, aged nine; John Sunter, aged six, and James O. Smith, aged twelve (the latter colored) lost their lives. At nine o'clock last evening their bodies had not been recovered.

THE 5-20 LOAN.—Jay Cooke & Co., the subscription agents of the 5-20 loan, are converting an immense amount of greenbacks into this popular investment. There are several reasons which render this a very desirable investment. The bonds pay six per cent. in gold, three per cent. every six months, on the 1st day of May and November, at the mint in Philadelphia, and the Sub-treasury in Chicago, or elsewhere. There is no question that both principal and interest will be paid in gold when due. No taxes can be collected on these bonds unless the income derived therefrom exceeds $600 per annum, and on all above that amount the tax is but one-half of that required upon other indebtedness. The Supreme Court has just decided that no State, City or County can tax Government Bonds. The amount already subscribed to this loan in Chicago is considerable, and we look for a large increase before the loan is withdrawn from market, as it will be in a few days. Now is the time to invest your spare change.

REMARKABLE CONVERSION.—We have been informed that Controller S. S. Hays has recently joined the Holy Catholic Communion, and that he contemplates taking orders. The whole community will doubtless receive the announcement with surprise. We had supposed the distinguished officer so interested in giving a partizan character to municipal affairs, that he would have no time to attend to the demands of religion. We congratulate the Catholic Ecclesiastical dignitaries that they have secured so able and patriotic a coadjutor.

EXAMINATION WAIVED.—In the case of the policeman, Jacob Knaus, charged with Peter Davis, in being concerned in the killing of Patrick Connors, as heretofore narrated in our columns, we learn that by advice of counsel, the defendant on Saturday afternoon went before Justice Hoisington, waived an examination, and gave bonds in the sum of $1,000, to appear before the Recorder's Court to answer to the charge of manslaughter.

UNION MEN OF THE 10TH WARD, ATTENTION!—Pursuant to an adjournment on Saturday evening, a meeting will be held this (Monday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing an independent military company. Place of meeting West Market Hall. By order of Committee.

Resolutions by the Typographical Union on the Decease of Major Medill.

The Typographical Union No. 16 met last night at their Hall and passed the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Divine Ruler of the Universe has in His infinite wisdom called unto himself, from the Patriotarmy of the Potomac, Major W. H. Medill, one of its bravest and most honored officers; and Whereas, The said Major W. H. Medill, before the breaking out of this wicked rebellion, was a fellow craftsman and member of this organization, respected for his manly worth, integrity and skill, loved for his pure, disinterested patriotism and great moral worth; and since his connection with the armed defenders of the Union—honored for his bravery alike by us and other loyal citizens; and though our hearts are full of sorrow, we deem it a duty we owe the departed hero to publicly express our sympathy to his relatives, friends and brother soldiers, in common with us mourning the loss of him whose achievements give such glorious promise for the future. Therefore, as a further tribute of respect, be it

Resolved, That to his bereaved and sorrowing parents, brothers, sisters, and other loved ones, we would, in this their time of mourning, tender our sympathies, and assure them that if their sorrow is deeper it cannot be more heartfelt and sincere than ours. That though his place on earth is for ever vacant, his memory will be kept green in the hearts of his brother craftsmen of Chicago.

Resolved, That in the death of Major W. H. Medill, the Chicago Union has lost one of its most valued members—a printer, patriot, friend, and Union man.

Resolved, While with the 8th Illinois Cavalry we lament the loss of Major Medill and other of their brave comrades, so many of whom have "fallen with their faces to heaven, their feet to the foe," we would send to them words of cheer and consolation; and if, in the providence of God, farther sacrifices are demanded from their shattered ranks, let the remembrance of past heroic deeds of them and their gallant leader gone, fire their hearts anew and nerve their strong arms to fresh deeds of daring to avenge their losses and make secure forever the salvation of the Republic; and if any of them should fall, may they have the pleasure that attended the last hours of our friend, of knowing that victory, to them as it was to him, is their reward, and that death is but promotion to the army of sainted patriots.

Resolved, That this Union continue to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Be it further Resolved, That Capt. D. J. Hynes, one of the several honorary members of this Union now connected with the 8th Illinois cavalry, on his return to the regiment be authorized to convey these resolutions to them, and to assure them that we as citizens sympathize with them in their sorrows and glory in their victories.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the relatives of the deceased, and also that they be published in the Chicago papers.

STILL ANOTHER TESTIMONY.

From an Officer of the Circuit Court.

The following is from a special deputy of the Circuit Court of this city. Dr. Ayer, McCormick's Building, *cures* catarrh and throat and chest diseases:

CHICAGO, ILL., July 18, 1863.

I have been under the treatment of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer for a chronic affection of the throat and chest, and although the disease had made alarming inroads upon my health, Dr. Ayer's success has been so complete in my case that I take pleasure in assuring those who may be thus afflicted and yet be as skeptical as I was at first, that I am perfectly satisfied that Dr. Ayer *thoroughly* understands the nature and proper treatment of such cases. I feel very grateful for the benefit I have received at his institute, and add that it has been thronged with patients whenever I have been there, and I have never heard one dissenting voice to the opinion that the doctor is justly deserving the celebrity he has attained for curing Throat and Chest Affections.

E. W. TUCKER,
No. 248 State street, Chicago.
Special Deputy Circuit Court. jy26-3t

HAIR WORK.—W. Barrow, manufacturer of Wigs, Toupees, Ladies' Braids, Bands, Curls, Puffs, &c., No. 23 South Clark street, up stairs. Directions for measuring the head sent on application. Post Office box 5,487.

Instantaneous and efficacious cures of Corns and Bunions, without pain or bleeding. All diseases incidental to the feet treated by Dr. Rendall. Offices No. 17 Larmon Block, Clark street, corner of Washington.

Parties desiring Electrical apparatus for medical purposes, would do well to call at Dr. Hayes' Institute, 96 State street, and examine Dr. Young's new and elaborate Electrical apparatus, and Electro-Thermal Bath. For therapeutic power in the treatment of diseases, it is said to be superior to any in use. jy26-6t

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of cabinet Photographs, for sale by McNally & Co.

FOR SUPERIOR CITY AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.—The splendid side-wheel steamer Planet, Captain Chamberlin, will leave Goodrich's Dock first above Rush street bridge, for above ports, on Tuesday, July 28, at 8 o'clock. The Planet will call at Grand Portage, giving passengers an opportunity of witnessing the annual Indian payment. jy24-4t

F. E. Rigby, 89 Randolph Street, is selling Paper Hangings at less than New York prices at wholesale and retail. The trade supplied on the most liberal terms. jy7-4w

Nervous Diseases and Physical Debility, arising from Specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association—sent in sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address, Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. jy19-4w

A CARD.

To all Afflicted with Catarrh, Throat Disease and Affections of the Chest.

Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, Physician for Affections of the Throat and Chest, Rooms 12 and 13 McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, gives his entire attention to this department of practice. The extraordinary success which has attended his practice in this city has enabled him to refer to the best and most responsible parties in Chicago. It is especially desirable that all who have need of medical aid, either for Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis or Consumption, should make early application. The patient at a distance, who cannot come to the city to remain here for treatment, can, after an examination, return home and pursue the course of treatment with success. Where it is impossible for the party to come for [illegible] be obtained [illegible] A list of questions will be forwarded upon application. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 25, 1863.

The market for gold continues quiet, and the brokers are buying sparingly at 125. Silver is dull at 115 for small and 117@118 for large pieces. In New York gold opened at 126¾, and closed at 126. There was no second board to-day.

Eastern Exchange continues scarce and firm at ¼ per cent. premium buying, and ¼ per cent. selling. One or two institutions propose to sell Exchange to their customers at less figures, but the public have to pay ¼ per cent.

Business is generally very dull, and money is easy at the usual rates of discount. The rich returns of the Colorado gold mines are attracting considerable attention and stimulating inquiry as to the safety of investments in their increasing business. In the interest attaching to the copper and lead enterprises nearer home the production of gold has excited but little notice of late; but we find several new companies being organized this season, and some already at work. Certainly the returns of the last two years, and so far of this year also, afford tempting data for estimates. The statistics of the Philadelphia Mint showing the coinage for Colorado Territory to have been $8,000,000 in 1861 and $12,000,000 in 1862, while the estimates for the present year, based on the yield already made, promise a product of not less than $25,000,000 or $30,000,000.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, from July 16th to 23d, for two years past, were as follows:

	1862.	1863.	
Freights	$20,419 49	$19,898 15	$9,514 34 Dec.
Passengers	8,317 97	9,190 97	1,873 00 Inc.
Mails, &c.	1,350 00	1,300 00	50 00 Dec.
	$30,080 46	$20,889 12	$7,801 34 Dec

At Louisville on the 23d Eastern exchange was selling at ¼@¾ ℔ cent. premium. Gold was selling at 122@123. Kentucky Notes were 1 per cent premium.

At St Louis on the 24th, New York exchange was scarce. The Missouri *Democrat* says:

New York exchange was scarce, and treasury notes were shipped East by bankers to draw against their customers. The rate charged by leading houses was $1 50 ℔ thousand premium (the cost of sending the funds by express) to their regular customers, and $1 75 to $2 00 ℔ thousand to others.

At Cincinnati on the 24th, orders on Washington were in good demand at ⅜@¾ dis; vouchers, 1¼ @2 dis, and certificates, ⅜@¾ dis. Exchange was in good demand at par@¼ prem. Money was easy at 6@8 per cent.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD.—The earnings of the Chicago and Alton R. R. for the week ending July 21, were:

	1863	1862.
Passengers	14,134 31	8,790.38
Freight	7,914 83	12,093 05
Sundries	1,135.34	987.83
Total	43,184.47	21,886.26
Increase 1863	18,498.21	

THE "FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LASALLE," ILL.—The LaSalle *Press* says:

"The First National Bank of LaSalle, capital $50,000, was organized on Wednesday, the 15th inst., by the election of six directors, viz: Messrs. George F. Butler, M. Byrne, K T. Adams, W. M. Woolsey, John T. Page and David Brown. Geo. F. Butler was elected President, and E. T. Nexsen Cashier. The bank will go into operation on the 1st of October next. The stockholders and directors comprise some of our best business men. We are glad to chronicle the establishment of one of the new National Banks in our city."

RHODE ISLAND BANKS.—The statement of the Rhode Island banks, made up to the 6th inst., is as follows:

	Providence.	Out of Providence.	Total.
Capital	$15,[illegible],650	$5,188,129	$20,919,779
Circulation	4,145,549	2,045,562	6,191,111
Deposits	[illegible],483	1,276,870	5,959,353
Due Banks	1,474,633	47,466	1,522,100
Loans	23,[illegible],763	7,435,533	30,477,294
Specie	587,470	181,031	768,501
Bank notes	[illegible],050	21,093	1,707,444
Due by Banks	2,120,018	747,980	2,169,980

As compared with the statement of June 29 the results are as follows:

	Providence.	Out of Providence.
Capital	$[illegible]80.00 inc.	
Circulation	[illegible],272.25 inc.	$57,046.50 inc.
Deposits	[illegible],385.12 inc.	25,451.12 dec.
Due banks	[illegible],437.59 dec.	16,165.24 inc.
Loans	[illegible],793.78 dec.	81,026.77 inc.
Specie	[illegible],18.28 dec.	274.28 inc.
Banknotes	[illegible],119.28 inc.	27,391.23 inc.
Due by banks	[illegible],097.17 inc.	12,556.29 dec.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The aggregates of the Philadelphia banks, at the last weekly statement, made up yesterday, show the following changes as compared with last week:

Decrease of loans	$203,876
Increase of specie	1,990
Increase of deposits	220,745
Increase of circulation	24,743
Increase of United States notes	89,442

BANK OF ENGLAND.—Annexed is the latest statement of the Bank of England:

An account, pursuant to 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for week ending Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£28,614,000	Gov't debt	£11,015,100
		Other sec'r't's	3,634,900
		Gold coin and bullion	13,964,000
		Silver bullion	
	£28,614,000		£28,614,000

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital	£14,553,000	Gov't securities (including dead weight annuity)	£11,046,888
Rest	3,384,776		
Pub deposits, (incl. exch'r savings bks, com'rs of national debt, and dividend account)	[illegible]	Other securities	2,309,448
Other depos's	18,[illegible]	Notes	7,322,120
Seven day and other bills	637,590	Gold and silver coin	860,969
	£42,644,[illegible]		£42,641,425

This statement shows the following variations as compared with the previous week:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Public deposits		£4,362,569
Other deposits	£3,330,979	
Notes in circulation	290,722	
Rest	43,357	
On the other side of the account:		
Government securities		3,891
Other securities		1,039,758
Coin and bullion		235,373
Notes unemployed		496,062

The following table will show the imports and exports of gold and silver into London, during the first six months of the present year, compared with the same period in 1862:

	1862.	1863.
Imports.		
Gold	£8,094,413	£10,612,391
Silver	4,583,008	5,168,484
Total	£12,677,421	£15,780,605
Exports.		
Gold	£7,735,462	£8,501,201
Silver	5,228,289	5,133,395
Total	£12,964,751	£13,634,596

New York Stock and Money Market.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, July 25, 1863.

STOCKS—Irregular, but generally better.

N. Y. C.	124¾	I. C. scrip	173¼
Erie	101¾	C. & P.	81¼
Reading	110¾	M. & P. du C.	61¼
M. C.	114	A. & T. H.	55¼
M. S.	85¼	G. & C.	99¾
M. S. gt'd.	141	C. & R. I.	108¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Government stocks steady.

No second board of stocks. Sales of gold at public board at 126¾.

U. S. 6s '81, c. ...106¾ | 7-30s ...106¾@106¾

MONEY—Continues easy at 6 per cent for call loans.

Sterling Exchange quiet at 138¾@139 for first class bills.

American gold firm, in consequence of large exports to-day—opening at 127¾, closing steady at 127¾@127¾. Total exports of specie to-day $1,616,[illegible].

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 25, 1863.

RECEIPTS FOR PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour. brls.	Wheat. bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Br'ly. bu.
Canal	....	709	19762	4814	....	....
G & C U R R	180	3000	3971	4308	188	....
R I R R	100	1400	3800	500	....	....
Ill C R R	410	1730	7000	600	....	350
C B & Q R R	700	3262	17674	1146	415	1146
N W R R	519	3100	....	1280	....	....
A & St L R R	270	2480	3960	....	....	....
Total	2179	14973	54167	12848	603	1496

	Grass Seed.	Live Hogs. No.	Wool, lbs.	C't'le. No.	Beef lbs.	Hides, brls.	High-wines. brls.
G & C U R R	....	300	....	588	1320	....	....
R I R R	....	649	....	341	....	....	....
Ill C R R	....	500	....	144	....	....	800
C B & Q R R	....	3094	1698	236	6785	....	....
N W R R	....	80	4900	44	19180	....	....
A & St L R R	....	16	....	166	9484	....	....
Total	....	3186	6198	1512	36919	....	800

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE FOR THE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn. bu.	Oats. bu.	Rye. bu.	Barl'y bu.
Buffalo	650	11000	266495	....	....	....
Oswego	....	....	14600	....	....	....
Port Sarnia	751	....	....	....	....	....
Ogdensburgh	275	....	7350	....	....	....
Kingston	....	....	20000	....	....	....
Goderich	1997	....	....	....	....	....
Collingwood	....	....	6600	....	....	....
Other ports	....	....	500	....	....	....
Total	3568	11000	314675	....	....	....

The receipts during the past 24 hours were very light, including only 2,179 brls flour, 14,973 bu wheat, 54,167 bu corn, 12,848 bu oats, 603 bu rye, and 1,496 bu barley. The shipments by Lake during the same period were 3,563 brls flour, 11,000 bu wheat, and 314,675 bu corn.

The leading markets to-day were dull and dragging, and prices had a downward tendency. The demand by shippers is light, and there is an unusually limited speculative inquiry.

The Wheat market ruled heavy and declined 1c per bushel, with very light sales at $1.05@1.08 for new No. 1 Red Winter; 98c for new No. 2 Red Winter; 80c for old Rejected Winter; $1.00 for No. 1 Spring; 88@90c for No. 2 Spring; and 70@71c for Rejected Spring.

Corn was less active and without material change in prices—opening at 47¼c for Mixed, and closing at 47¼@47½c. Canal Corn was sold at 49½c afloat and 49¾c f. o. b. Rejected Corn was very dull, and was sold at 46@46c—buyers generally offering only 45c.

Oats were in good request and prices advanced 3c per bushel—with sales of No 1 at 58@58½c, and Rejected at 48c in store. Rye was steady at 63c. Barley was dull, with light sales of good new at 61c. Highwines were dull and neglected.

The Provision market is inactive but firm—the supply being less than the demand. Mess Pork is in demand at $11 00@13.50—holders asking $13.75 @13.00. Bulk Meats are firm, with sales of Shoulders at 3¾c loose and Sides at 4¾c in boxes. Bacon sides, loose, were sold at 4¾c, and sugar-cured and canvassed Hams at 10c. Lard is quiet and nominal.

Timothy Seed is in good request and firm at $2.10—at which price we note sales to-day of 1,000 bushels.

Freights were dull and heavy, with only three engagements, at 3½c for oats to Buffalo, and 8c for corn to Oswego.

There was a liberal supply of Beef Cattle in the [illegible]

goods to-day—mostly of inferior quality. As there was only a moderate inquiry by the Army Contractors, and the supply was much greater than the demand, the market was generally dull—closing weak at a decline of 10@20c.

Live Hogs were quiet at yesterday's closing prices, with sales at $4.30@4.87½—mostly at $4.50.

P. S. LATER.—The *Scotia* from Liverpool 18th, was telegraphed this afternoon, reporting an advance of 1@2d on wheat, and 3d on corn. Dispatches from New York report a firmer feeling in wheat, and an improvement of 1@2c on corn. On the street here there was considerable excitement among speculators, and corn advanced ½@¾c—holders generally asking 48½c.

The Crops in Monroe County, Ill.

WATERLOO, Monroe Co., Ill., July 22, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

There seems to have been more rain in this section than in St. Clair, Madison, or Clinton counties, and its benefits are prominent. The wheat crop, which will give fully an average yield, if not even above it, is now all harvested and secured. The oats, which, in the before mentioned counties, was an almost entire failure, are usually good, and are also secured. The corn looks finely, but is suffering for rain.

The Production of Coal in Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that up to July 9th there have been 1,868,283 tons of coal transported, this year, upon the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, against 1,124,941 tons for the same period last year. By the Schuylkill Navigation Company, there have been transported in the same time 223,283 tons against 377,977 ton for the same period last year. The coal produced thus far, this season, exceeds that of last year for the same period by 313,480 tons.

The Crops in Henry Co., Ill.

[From the Kewanee Dial, 24th.]

Farmers are everywhere in the midst of the wheat harvest. Most of the fields are rather green for cutting, but the ravages of the chinch bug are such as to admonish all to hasten the work as much as possible. Few if any fields have escaped, and many, we understand, are so badly used up that they are not thought to be worth cutting. Mr. John Rule informs us that the bug has been very destructive in the vicinity of Elmira, Stark Co., and the pest is more or less prevalent over a wide stretch of country. They are so thick along the edges of some fields as fairly to darken the adjoining corn a few moments after the reaper has disturbed them.

But for the bugs, the crop would have been very fine. As it is, some good judges think there will be an average one, and it will be better than average in quality.

The copious showers of Sunday night, with their grand thunder and lightning accompaniment, have done the corn a world of good. It has shot up famously since. Some fields are rather backward, but the stand is generally good, and a fair if not more than average crop may be anticipated.

Oats are being harvested, and the yield is good—better, we should say, than average.

Milwaukee Wheat Market.

The *Sentinel* of this morning says:—Wheat 1c lower yesterday, the effect of the unfavorable advices from New York by Thursday night's dispatches. The market opened with a very strong inclination downwards. For ordinary receipts of No 1 spring there was no demand at more than $1.04, and 1,800 bu sold early at that figure. Fresh receipts were in better request and ruled steady during the forenoon at $1 05. On 'Change, under a favorable reports from New York, the market gained more strength and closed at $1.05 for ordinary receipts of the same quality. A few thousand bushels fresh receipts of No. 1 sold at 1.05½, but the demand was limited at this price. No 2 Spring was neglected. A small quantity was sold in the morning at 94c in Smith's, and instead of following the improvement in No 1 on 'Change, it declined nominally 1c, 93c being the best offer for that quality during the Board. Rejected in Smith's found ready sale at 88c, after the market for other qualities had developed itself. The sales reported of all grades amounted to about 22,000 bushels.

Freights were very dull. The bark Newsboy was chartered at 4½c for wheat to Buffalo, and the propeller Magnet at 40c for flour to Montreal, the latter payable in Canadian currency. These were the only engagements reported.

The Frost in Indiana.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The frost last week appears to have done a vast deal of mischief. We hear that the corn, far advanced as it is, has been ruined in many places, and damaged in all, between this city and the upper Wabash. In Hendricks county we hear of one field of seventy acres, in which the stalks were four to six feet high, which was actually frozen to death, not a hill showing a green or healthy blade. This, though probably a worse case than the average, indicates a severity which, at the mildest, cannot have failed to cut down the crops in all the affected region seriously. Potatoes, especially sweet potatoes and melons, are badly and widely injured, and the co-operation of the drouth, which has prevailed in the central portion of the State for nearly a month now, will undoubtedly leave us but a trifling yield of either. We have seen no estimate as yet of the extent of frozen territory or the injury inflicted.

The Crops in New York.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 23d.]

The agricultural prospects in the vicinity of New York have undergone a great change since the commencement of July. Copious rains have fallen, to the serious detriment of all late hay fields, and very little rye has been housed in good order. But while those crops have suffered, some others have gained wonderfully. The aftermath is coming on at a rate that promises to make up the deficiency of the first crop. Corn is growing rapidly, is of good color, and looks quite promising wherever it got a fair start before the drouth. These remarks apply not only to the vicinity of New York city, but to all the State and adjoining States.

Wool in Milwaukee.

The wool market was very dull, and the principal dealers not disposed to pay more than 58c for the best quality of fleece. A considerable quantity could now be bought of second hands here at 60c.

St. Louis Markets—July 24.

The flour market moved slowly with a tendency in favor of buyers. Reported sales of 1,600 brls at $4.25@4.40 for super, and $4.92@5 per brl for city and country single extra. An increased supply of wheat caused a lower market, but prices were sustained, with sales of 2,500 sks at 90c to $1.15 per bushel for inferior to choice fall. Corn continued firm, with sales at full prices; but the supply being larger buyers generally stood off for lower prices. A small business was transacted to-day in oats at advanced prices, including sales of 1,100 sacks at 75c to 80c. After 'Change yesterday the market was pretty well cleared of oats in store by sales at 80c. A couple of small lots of rye were sold at 59@54c per bushel. Country bacon clear sides were sold at 1c ℔ lb. Whisky was firm, with sales of two large lots at 41c, and a small lot at 43c ℔ gallon. Hay was firm, with sales of 227 bales new at $1.30, and 236 do old and new at $1.12½ per 100 lbs.

Lake Freights at Detroit—July 24.

Nothing doing in grain freights, and the rates on staves and lumber tend downward in consequence of the general drooping condition elsewhere. The present rates on staves to Buffalo are $8.00 for W. I., $9.00 for hhds., and $11.00 for pipes.

Detroit Grain Market—July 24.

Received, 622 bu wheat; 95 bu oats. At the Board this morning, the phenomenon of a wheat transaction was witnessed; five cars No. 2 white selling at $1.15, a decline in this grade of 24@25c since the battle of Gettysburg. Even at this great decline there is only a very moderate disposition to invest, it being an open question whether the bottom has been reached. For No 1 white, $1.20 was offered and $1.25 asked. For three cars No 1 red, $1.01 was offered, and an indefinite amount of this grade could doubtless be placed at same figure.

In corn the supply and demand are both moderate, and the business is unimportant. Nominal rate 50@55. Oats are steady, with rather more inquiry, five cars selling on 'Change at 58c.

Allegheny Live Stock Market—July 23.

We have often heard of a "state" of destitution, and we have come to the conclusion that at least one half of the cattle offered this week, came from that "State"—where, it is said, grass-hoppers and cabbages are the only article of food to fatten cattle on. There were some good lots on sale, and these sold readily at fair prices, though not up to last week's quotations. Large quantities of inferior cattle when forced on the market, as was the case this week, always injures the sale of good stock by filling up the yards, and causing buyers to believe that there are many more cattle on sale suitable for butchers than there really are.

Government buyers bought only some 300 head, and at very low prices, 4 cents, buying the ruling figure for steers averaging 1000 to 1200 pounds, and it was extremely difficult to force this grade of cattle above that figure. It is not probable that even this price can be obtained much longer. We believe, as we have repeatedly stated, that cattle must come back to last fall's prices.

The next contract for cattle will be taken at much lower figures than those which have preceded it, and as these Government contracts have governed the market since the war began, so they will continue to so long as the war lasts. The price these contractors are now paying for this grade of cattle is a high one—a price that producers of cattle should not complain of.

There was a very limited demand for stock cattle, and with a large number forced upon the market, sales could only be effected at very low figures. The following are the current quotations for the different grades of cattle:

Premium	5 @5¼c ℔ lb
Extra	4¾@5 c ℔ lb
First quality	4 @4¼c ℔ lb
Second quality	3¼@4 c ℔ lb
Third quality	3 @3¼c ℔ lb
Inferior	2 @3 c ℔ lb

New York Wool Market—July 23.

Our market for this staple has ruled very quiet during the week, owing partly to the indisposition to operate extensively, occasioned by the daily, if not hourly, violent fluctuations in gold and exchange. The supply, besides, is by no means large; indeed the arrivals from the interior continue very limited. It would appear that the farmers are in a wealthy position and not disposed to part with their wool unless at very high rates, while many of the wool producers hesitate, and only purchase according to their most urgent wants, as holders are unwilling to make a concession according to the decline in gold, which regulates the price of most commodities. Wool-growers, however, know that all the wool in the country will be wanted at extreme rates, whether gold is high or low, and hence the indisposition to sell unless at full former rates. We note small sales of Canadian fleece at 63c; do pulled 43¼c; domestic fleece at 60@65c winter pulled at 60@72½c, and caps at 22c.

Pittsburgh Petroleum Market—23d.

There has been some little activity manifested in crude to-day, though the transactions were almost entirely of a local character, the demand being confined principally to the wants of our refiners. There are several orders here from the East, but the rates are entirely too high to admit of shipments, and shippers have virtually withdrawn from the market. We note sales of 194 brls heavy at 25c, packages returned; 80 brls good green oil at 25c, and 135 do do at 27c, packages included and some 150 brls in tank were sold on Wednesday at 21c. From the above sales it will be seen the rates range from 21 to 28c, packages returned, and 25@27c, packages included. Refined, free, is steady with a sale of 70 brls prime white at 31½c. There is nothing doing in benzine, and in the absence of sales, we omit quotations.

The Wool Market—Detroit July 24.

Detroit is fully maintaining its reputation as the poorest wool market in the State. Our buyers profess to offer only 50@55c, and assure us that they have scoured choice clips at that price within a day or two. In other parts of the State no new feature has been developed. The range in the localities where the choice wools abound is steady at 60@65c, at which there is full as good a disposition to buy as to sell. A correspondent at Jackson says: Very little wool offering here—only two small loads in to-day. Buyers are offering 60@65c.

Cincinnati Hay Market—July 24.

The demand is good, fully up to the supply, and the market rules firm at $[illegible] for prime Timothy in bales on arrival, and $[illegible] from store.

New York Hide Market—July 23.

The Market for dry hides in the early part of the week was quite unsettled, and business was at a stand still, in consequence of the riotous disturbances that prevailed; in prices there was no particular change to note. Toward the close, however, a moderate business was done, and holders were compelled to reduce their quotations about [illegible]

in price in order to effect sales, this depression being principally caused by the heaviness in gold and exchange during the week. In wet salted hides there was but little done and the market ruled dull, and in the absence of sales of importance prices were entirely nominal. The total stock of skins on hand is about 228,000, against 236,000 same time last year.

Ocean Freights at New York—July 23.

Freights are dull and easier for grain. To Liverpool the engagements are: 30,500 bu. Wheat at 5½d in bags, an extreme rate and above the market now; 24,000 do corn at 5¼@5¾d in bulk and bags. The charters are: A Norwegian bark with 20,000 bu grain to Cork and a market, at 9s 10½d; a British vessel with 16,000 bu do at 10s to Cork and a market, or do 9d if to a direct Irish port; a British brig with 15,000 bu grain to Belfast, at 9s 6d, and a British brig with 1,000 quarters grain, to a direct Irish port, at 6s 4½d ℔ quarter.

Louisville Provision Market—July 24.

PROVISIONS.—Mess pork $12 00@12 50. Bulk meats dull and nominal at 3½@3¾c for shoulders and sides. Bacon is selling in small lots to the trade at 4½c for shoulders and 5¾c for clear sides. Hams meet with a steady market at 8½@9c for plain, and 9½@12c for common to fancy brands, if canvassed. There is no inquiry for lard and no disposition on the part of holders to sell at the nominal rates, which are from 7c to 8½c, according to quality.

Cleveland Grain Market—July 24.

Received, 2,000 bu wheat, 250 bu corn, 5,600 bu oats, 700 bu rye. Wheat—Sales yesterday afternoon, 2,000 red f. o. b. at $1.08. Market opened very quiet to-day, with but little demand. The only sale on 'change was one car on track at $1.04. No price was agreed on for round lots, buyers offering $1.06, which sellers would not accept.

Corn—Sales one car ears on track at 53c, one car shelled at same, and one car prime yellow on track at 50½c.

Oats—Are 1c lower, and in better receipt. Sales 2 cars on track at 48c, and one car delivered on the C. & P. track at 48c.

Rye—Nominal at 80c.

Philadelphia Provision Market—23d.

There is very little doing, and prices unchanged. We quote mess pork at $14.00@14.50 ℔ brls. Bacon hams are in demand at 12@12½c ℔ lb for fancy. A sale of 50 tierces lard is reported at 10¼c ℔ pound.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 25, 1863.

All grain sold "in store" is reported in the market report as subject to 2c storage, which is paid by the buyer, exclusive of the price paid for the grain to the seller. When a transaction is made in which the seller pays the storage, it is reported "f. o. b." or "free of storage." All flour sales are quoted as "delivered," unless otherwise stated.

FREIGHTS—Dull and heavy. The engagements were as follows:—To BUFFALO:—Schr. A. H. Morse, with oats, at 3½. To OSWEGO:—Schrs. Willard Johnson and Gerritt Smith, with corn at 8c.

FLOUR—Received, 2,179 brls; shipped by Lake, 3,563 brls. Market dull and neglected. Sales:—50 brls "Nonpariel" at $5.25; 150 brls "Moscow" at $4.00; 200 brls round winter extras at $3.75; 80 brls spring super at $3.50; 200 brls "Lawrence" on p. t.

BRAN—20 tons Bran in bulk on track at $13.50; 10 tons do at $13.00.

WHEAT—Received, 14,973 bu; shipped, 11,000 bu. Market dull and about 1c lower. WINTER.—2800 bu No 1 Red Winter in store at $1,08; 1000 bu do at $1.09; 1300 bu new No 2 Red Winter in store at 98c. SPRING.—1000 bu No 1 Spring (in C. W's.) at $1.00; 400 bu do (in Fulton elevator) at 90c; 5000 bu do (in North side houses) at 89½c; 1000 bu do at 88c; 3600 bu do (in F. & T's.) at 70c; 1200 bu do (in H. W. and C. W's.) at 71c.

CORN—Received, 54,167 bu; shipped, 314,675 bu. Market less active and without material change—closing dull. Sales—16000 bu canal Mixed at 49¾c f. o. b; 5000 bu do at 49½c afloat; 5000 bu Mixed Corn in store (early) at 47¼c; 70,000 bu do at 47¼c; 30,000 bu do at 47¼c; 7000 bu do at 47½c; 2800 bu Rejected Corn in store at 46; 2500 bu do at 45¾c; 1200 bu do at 45½c; 1600 bu do at 45c.

OATS—Received, 12,848 bu. Market advanced 3c per bushel. Sales:—21,000 bu No 1 in store at 58c; 5000 bu do at 58½c.

By Sample—300 bgs at 57½c delivered.

RYE—Received, 603 bu. Market quiet. Sales: 2,000 bu No. 1 in store at 63c; 45 bu Rejected Rye in store at 48c. *By Sample*—400 bu good at 64c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 1,496 bu. Market dull. Sales: 120 bags new crop at 61c on track.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 80@85c ℔ gal.

BAGGING—1,000 Burlaps at 28c; 2,000 Lewiston grain bags at 35c.

BUTTER—In good demand and firm. Sales: 10 firkins choice at 14c; 5 firkins good at 13½c.

BEANS—10 bushels good White Mixed at $2.80.

BROOM CORN—Quiet, with but a limited demand at $125@145.00 for fair to prime brush. Sales: 2 tons choice at $145.00; 1,000 lbs medium at $130.00.

CHEESE—Nominal at 10c for Western Reserve and 11c for Hamburgh.

COFFEES—Are quiet and a shade easier. We quote Rio 28½@31½c.

FRUITS—Dried APPLES are in good demand and firm. Sales: 60 brls New York Apples at 6¼c; 10 brls Ohio Apples at 6½c.

FISH—Are in light supply and firm. We quote:

No. 2 Whitefish	$5.12½@5.37½
No. 2 "	4.75 @5.00
No. 1 Trout	4.75 @5.00

HIDES—Quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Dry Flint	16¼@17
Dry Salted	13½@14
Green Salted	8½@8¾
Green Country	7 @7½

HIGHWINES—Dull and entirely nominal at 41c.

LUMBER—Cargoes are in good demand and firm at $11.50@12.50 for common; $13.00@14.00 for medium, and $14.00@15.00 for good to extra. We give the following yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear, per 1,000 ft	$35.00@38.00
Second Clear, " "	31.00@33.00
Third Clear, " "	28.00@30.00
Stock Boards	18.00@20.00
Box or Select Boards	16.00@20.00
Common Boards, dry	13.00@14.00
" " green	13.00@13.50
Cull Boards	12.00@
Fencing	15.00@16.00
First Clear Flooring, rough	31.00@33.00
Second Clear do do	28.00@
Common do do	21.00@
Siding Clear, dressed	18.00@
Second Clear	17.00@
Common do	11.00@
Long Joists	14.00@16.00
Shaved Shingles, A ℔ M	3.75@ 4.00
do do No. 1	3.50@
Cedar Shingles	3.50@
Sawed Shingles, A	3.50@3.62½
do do No. 1	3.00@ 3.25
Lath, ℔ 1,000 pcs	2.00@
Posts, ℔ 100	14.00@15.00
Pickets	14.00@15.00

OILS—Sales—100 brls Smedley, P & Co's July strained "A. A. A." Lard Oil at 75c; 50 brls "A. A" do at 70c. Kerosene is quiet at 60@65c.

PROVISIONS—Market quiet. Sales—1,500 tres Bulk Shoulders, loose, at 3¾c; 25 bxs Bulk Sides at 4¾c; 20,000 lbs Bacon Sides, loose, at 4¾c; 4,000 lbs sugar cured and canvassed Bacon Hams, at 10c. Mess PORK is firm at $13.00@13.50. LARD quiet and nominal at 8¾@9c.

SUGARS—Are in better request and firm. Hard refined advanced ¼c. We quote:

New Orleans	11¾@13¼
Cuba	11¾@12¼
Hard refined	15¾@15¾

SYRUPS—Are steady at previous rates. We quote:

Belcher's	60@62
New York Sugar House	50@52
N. Y. Syrups	56@74
Golden Syrup	56@60
Sorghum	40@45
Do. refined	52@55
New Orleans	52@60

SALT—Domestic quiet. Sales—3,000 brls Saginaw Fine afloat on p. t.; 640 brls do at $2.10 delivered.

SEEDS—1,000 bushels prime Timothy Seed at $2.00.

SOAPS—Are in good demand and steady. We quote:

Babbitt's	9¼@10
Oakley's	8¾@ 9
Castile	8¼@ 9
Extra	7¾@ 7¾
Common Bar	7 @ 7½
Emery's	7¾@ 8

TALLOW—12 brls city at 9c.

TEAS—Are firm and without material change.

WOOL—Quiet and nominal at 50@60c—the latter figure for full blood.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending July 25, 1863.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city during the past week, ending to-day, compare as follows:

	Beeves. No.	Hogs. No.
Week ending July 25	3,502	12,899
Week ending July 18	3,787	11,697
Week ending July 11	3,496	9,331
Week ending July 4	3,637	10,250
Week ending June 27	7,287	13,513
Week ending June 20	6,569	19,560
Week ending June 13	5,660	14,497
Week ending June 6	5,690	21,836
Week ending June 1	5,910	13,806
Week ending May 30	5,344	17,274
Week ending May 16	7,339	8,732
Week ending May 9	6,983	14,487
Week ending May 2	6,065	16,833

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT.

	Cattle.	Hogs.
		℔ 100 lbs
Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	$50	30 cts
Cars of 210 feet	45	30 "
Michigan Central, small cars	40	30 "

TO BUFFALO OR SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Mich. Cent. & Mich. South. large cars	$85	53 cts
Cars of 210 feet	73	53 "
Michigan Central, small cars	66	53 "
Fort Wayne cars, 294 feet	77	53 "

TO PITTSBURGH.

Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. cars of 294 feet	$73	50 cts
Michigan Southern, large cars	80	50 "
do do cars of 200 feet	68	50 "

Rates to Dunkirk, $5 per car less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

Rates to Dunkirk, 2½c ℔ 100 lbs less than to Buffalo, when shipped by all rail.

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle for the week ending to-day, amount, according to the daily receipts posted on 'Change, to 3,503 head. This is 1,805 more than last week, and 1,000 more than the corresponding week of last year.

THE OPENING OF THE MARKET.

Thursday, July 23.—Notwithstanding that the farmers are busy in the harvest fields, there was a liberal supply of Beef Cattle in the yards this morning; but in point of quality they were very mixed. Some lots were of the poorest possible quality, while again there were a few droves of very extra bullocks, some of which the owners, not willing to accept the terms of shippers, will run through to New York on their own account. Taken all through, the quality was not fully up to the average. The improvement in this week's New York market gave an impetus to the shippers, who "came up" on last week's prices fully ¼c, but the drovers didn't see it. For the common grades there was a good inquiry by army contractors and speculators and prices on these grades advanced some 10c ℔ 100 lbs. Good shipping steers sold freely at from $4 25@4.80—the latter figure being paid for one premium drove—while the range on other grades was from $2 87½@4.00, most of them selling at $3.00@3.50.

On Friday morning there was a still further large arrival—mostly common grades—cows, stags, rough steers and bulls; but there was less inquiry by speculators and the Government men, and consequently the advance gained on these grades on Thursday was entirely lost. There was an active demand for shipping beeves, but as the supply was light, the volume of transactions was very limited. From the number of stillwage in the yard, it is evident that prices will go lower.

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

Saturday Evening, July 25.—There was a heavy run of cattle on the Burlington and Alton Roads, this morning—mostly poor grades—which, added to the number left over from yesterday, argued a poor prospect for the drovers. The army contractors held off and bought very sparingly—only when they had "a good thing"—and the speculators were compelled to do the same. Towards noon, the market was heavy and dragging, and sales were made at a concession of at least 10@15c on the figures obtained in the morning. Taken all through, we don't consider this week as good as last, as the great bulk of the cattle have not realized as much, although there was an advance of at least ¼c on extra grades; but as there were very few of these on sale, the advance was not noticed in the general market. We give closing quotations as follows:

Premium	$4.50@4.80
Extra shipping	4.25@4.50
Good	3.75@4.25
Common to medium	3.00@3.50

DROVE NOTES.

We give the following sales during the week. Some lots were sold by the head on an estimated weight. Sometimes this is given rather high, but those sold by actual weight will justify our quotations:

Merritt sold Huffman 55 head, averaging 979 lbs, at $3.25.

Adams sold Hastings 70 head, averaging 1,150 lbs, at $3.90.

Gregory sold Rankin 42 head, averaging 1,065 lbs, at $4.12.

Loomis sold Huffman & Co. 40 head, averaging 1,016 lbs, at $3.10; 27 head, estimated at 1,000 lbs, at $3.00.

Hastings & Co. bought 273 head (in lots) at prices ranging from $3.00@3.40

C. F. Loomis & Co. sold Watzell 17 of Powers rough steers, averaging 841 lbs, at $2.75.

C. F. Loomis & Co. sold Morris, Watzell & Rinneman 59 of Sherman & Co.'s Iowa steers, averaging 1,480 lbs, at $3.62½.

Flint sold Harmon 18 head common steers, averaging 964 lbs, at $3.00.

Coates sold Harmon 27 head rough steers and cows, averaging 840 lbs, at $2.87½.

Rutherford sold Sherwood 30 head medium steers, averaging 960 lbs, at $3.60.

Murphy & Busbee sold Morris & Co. 32 fair Iowa oxen, at $60.00 per head.

Hawley sold Morris & Co. 32 cows, at $24.50 per head.

Morris & Co. bought 34 cows for $800.00

Howard sold Jack Davidson 40 choice Knox county steers, averaging 1,300 lbs, at $55.00 per head.

Templeton sold Daube 48 head fair steers, averaging 1,097 lbs, at $3.32.

St John sold Alboe 22 head premium State steers, averaging 1,250 lbs, at $4.80.

Loder sold Moore 26 head, averaging 864 lbs, at $2.87.

Parker sold Morris & Co. 41 head, a rough lot, at $2.50.

Hall sold McCagg & Rankin 52 head very good shipping beeves, averaging 1,343 lbs, at $3.95.

Leach sold Dave Watzell 18 head, averaging 1,128 lbs, at $3.50.

Howe sold Morris & Co. 22 head, averaging 927 lbs, at $2.80.

Shafman sold Morris & Co. 20 head, averaging 861 lbs, at $3.40.

Hicks sold Morris & Co. 38 head, averaging 1,050 lbs, at $3.00.

Adams sold McPherson 11 head, averaging 1,070 lbs, at $3.00.

Gregory sold Morris 16 head, averaging 1,068 lbs, at $3.00.

Daube sold Gibbs 10 fat cows, averaging 1,150 lbs, at $4.00.

Frye sold Redfield 26 head prime Iowa steers, averaging 1,210 lbs, at $4.25; 10 head, averaging 1,060 lbs, at $4.00.

Jake Frye sold Crumb & Co. 33 head, averaging 1,140 lbs, at $3.50; 44 head, averaging 1,040 lbs, at $3.15; 9 head, averaging 910 lbs, at $2.75.

Lasier sold Chapman & Co. 40 head, averaging 1,065 lbs, at $3.10.

Winters & Simmonds sold 112 head, averaging 1,200 lbs, at $3.90.

Boone sold Rosenthal 85 head extra Sangamon county steers, averaging 1,360 lbs, at $4.62½.

Leedham sold Haslewood 24 head, averaging 1,050 lbs, at $4.00.

Marks sold Huffman 11 head, averaging 1,060 lbs, at $3 00.

Hyman sold Huffman 55 head, averaging 1,090 lbs, at $3.00.

Case sold Haslewood 28 head good Iowa steers, averaging 1,128 lbs, at $4.00.

Thomas sold Morris, Rinneman & Co. 26 head extra shipping steers, averaging 1,260 lbs, at $51.00 ℔ head.

Morris & Co. sold Huffman 67 head, averaging 1,000 lbs, at $2.90; 53 head, averaging 1,050 lbs, at $3.15; 53 head, averaging 1,070 lbs, at $3.25.

THE HOG MARKET.

The total receipts of Live Hogs at all the yards for the week ending to-day amount to 12,899. This is 1,[illegible] more than last week, and 3,551 more than the corresponding week of last year.

Early in the week, the receipts were light, and under an active inquiry an advance of 10@15c was obtained; but towards the close, the supply was much heavier, and owing to a decline in New York, there was less inquiry, and the market closed quiet—the advance gained at the opening being lost.

We quote:

Choice heavy	$4.40@4.50
Heavy	4.20@4.30
Medium	3.90@4.00

SHEEP—Are dull and nominal at $3.50@3.75. We hear of no sales worthy of mention.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CINCINNATI MARKET, July 26.—Whisky—Demand continues good and market firm at 43c.

Provision market again more buoyant and prices are materially higher. Old Mess Pork sold at 10c. Bacon shoulders at 4¾; plain hams at 10c, and sugar-cured at 11¾@12c. Mess Pork and Bacon were held higher at the close. Bulk Shoulders at 4¼; sides at 5¾, and same articles smoked at 5@6c. 250 trcs country Lard sold at 9c. The demand for Bacon and Mess Pork was rather pressing.

Groceries are quiet and the demand light, and prices unchanged.

NEW YORK, July 26.—FLOUR—Less active—closes scarcely so firm; prices without decided change; $5.00@5.40 for extra spring, and $5.65@5.75 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio.

WHISKY—More active at 45@45½c for good and prime parcels.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair request for export at a shade better prices, while common and inferior descriptions are dull and heavy at $1.00@1.17 for Chicago spring; $1.12@1.21 for Milwaukee club; $1.23@1.25 for amber Iowa; $1.27 for choice amber Green Bay; $1.21@1.35 for winter red western; $1.36@1.40 for amber Michigan. Corn advanced 1@2c. There is a good home trade and speculative demand at 68@69c for shipping mixed western—closing firm. Oats less active and scarcely so firm, at 73@76½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened quiet, and closed dull and a shade easier at $11.50@11.62½ for old mess; $13.50@13.62½ for new do—closing at the inside price; $10.50@11.00 for old and new, and $12.50@16.00 for new prime mess. Beef dull. Lard dull and nominal at 9@9¾c.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......July 25.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers sundries
Prop Milwaukee, Trowell, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Winslow, Smith, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Cuyahoga, Kelly, Toledo.
Prop Allegheny, Boyington, Sarnia, 180 brls sugar.
Bark J. Steele, Clark, Kingston, 27 tons salt.
Bark H. J. Jesup, Jones, Oswego, 277 tons salt.
Bark Great West No. 1. Thomas, Buffalo, 399 tons coal.
Brig Mechanic, Collins, Buffalo, 125 tons coal.
Brig [illegible], Manistee, 90 m lumber, 100 m shingles.
Schr E. Hoppock, Tucker, Buffalo, 309 tons coal from Cleveland.
Schr Col. Cook, Keith, Cleveland, 304 tons coal.
Schr S. H. Lathrop, Tracy, Oswego, 1,300 brls salt.
Schr Gen. Hein, Wilkinson's Pier, 20 m lumber, 30 m Headings.
Schr Rosa Bosseman, Johnson, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr Freedom, Adams Chickahominy, 40 m lumber.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Watson, Fuller's Pier, 75 m lumber.
Schr Sea Star, Higby, Pier Marquette, 75 cds wood.
Schr Magnet, Markel, Port Washington, 20 cds wood.
Schr Ithaca, Davy, White Lake, 125 m lumber.
Schr Undine, Callow, White Lake, 70 m lumber.
Schr H. Greeley, Reid, Pier Cove, 10 cds wood.
Schr Cecilia, Lewis, Racine Point, 27 tons moulding sand.
Schr Sutherland, Johnson, St. Joseph, 35 m lumber.
Schr Ucelara, Thompson, Port Washington, 125 cds wood.
Scow Laurel, McVea, Wilkinson's Pier, 65 cds shingle bolts.
Scow Grace A Green, Larsen, Muskegon, 70 m lumber.

CLEARED.......July 25.

Stmr Sunbeam, Pabst, Grand Haven, sundries.
Stmr Comet, Morgan, Two Rivers, sundries.
Stmr Milwaukee, Trowell, Milwaukee.
Prop Edith, Weber, Goderich, 9,450 bus corn, 700 brls flour, 279 brls meal.
Prop Allegheny, Boynton, Sarnia, 3,830 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Brockville, Moat, Montreal, 7,250 bus wheat.
Bark Pride of America, Fitzgibbons, Kingston, 22,000 bus corn.
Bark Cream City, Johnson, Port Colborne, 21,600 bus corn.
Brig Commerce, Dick, Buffalo, 21,000 bus corn.
Schr W. B. Hibbard, Harrison, Buffalo, 14,000 bus corn.
Schr Frenz, Chase, Buffalo, 18,000 bus corn.
Schr Gerrit Smith, Murphy, Oswego, 16,000 bus corn.
Schr Willard Johnson, Tyler, Oswego, 24,000 bus corn.
Schr Tribune, Bennett, Buffalo, 15,500 bus corn.
Schr Bermuda, Becker, Buffalo, 13,250 bus wheat.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, July 25, 1863.

UP—Props. Merchant, Tonawanda, Pittsburg; barks Sturgus, Constitution; schrs. Robb, International, Wellington, Wings of the Wind, Republic.

DOWN—Props. May Flower, Nile, Idaho, Buffalo; schr, Rapid.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, July 25, 1863.

CLEARED.

Resolute, Athens.
Investigator, Athens.
H. G. Loomis Athens.
W. S. Gurnee, Athens.
Rescue, LaSalle.
John McNeno, Morris, 3,000 ft lumber, 350 posts.
Cayuga, Lockport, 42,000 ft lumber, 30,000 shingles.
Yorktown Utica.
Constitution, Lockport.
Contest, Morris, 20,000 ft lumber, 10,000 ft siding.
Salona, LaSalle.
Express, LaSalle.

ARRIVED.

Time, Morris, 3,500 bu corn.
Humboldt, LaSalle, 147 tons coal.

Reliable Railroad Time Table.

Hereafter trains will leave and arrive at Chicago, as follows:

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Mail	5:00 a. m.	[illegible]
Detroit & N. Y. Express	*7:30 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICH. CENT., CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	*7:30 a. m.	*10:15 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—TOLEDO LINE.		
Mail	*5:40 a. m.	*7:15 p. m.
New York Express	*7:30 a. m.	*8:20 p. m.
Night Express	†7:15 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE.		
Express	*7:30 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Express via Adrian	†7:15 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Union Depot, West Side, near Madison st. Bridge.		
Mail Train	†7:20 a. m.	†7:30 a. m.
Night Express	†8:30 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
CINN. AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	†7:20 a. m.	†7:30 a. m.
Night Express	†8:30 p. m.	†7:30 a. m.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Morning Mail	4:00 a. m.	2:30 p. m.
Day Express	7:00 a. m.	7:15 p. m.
Night Express	7:18 p. m.	7:45 a. m.
Valparaiso Accom'n	3:30 p. m.	7:45 a. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Passenger	†10:00 p. m.	*6:15 a. m.
Kankakee Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:40 a. m.	*7:45 a. m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p. m.
" "	*3:30 p. m.	*4:50 p. m.
" "	*6:15 p. m.	*7:50 p. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail Passenger	*8:15 a. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Night Passenger	†8:45 p. m.	*7:30 p. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*5:30 p. m.
Joliet Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*9:45 a. m.
Night Express	*[illegible] p. m.	*5:15 a. m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*6:15 p. m.
Night [illegible]	*[illegible] p. m.	*5:15 a. m.
[illegible] Accommodation	*4:30 p. m.	*9:45 a. m.
CHICAGO AND GALENA UNION.		
Trains will run as follows, on and after Sunday, April 19, 1863:		
Fulton Passenger	9:00 a. m.	3:55 p. m.
Fulton Passenger	11:30 p. m.	6:45 a. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a. m.	3:00 p. m.
Freeport Passenger	9:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva	5:30 p. m.	8:45 a. m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—(Depot corner Kinzie and West Water streets.)		
Day Express	*9:45 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Woodstock and Way	*3:10 p. m.	[illegible]
Janesville Accom.	*4:00 p. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Night Express	*9:30 p. m.	*4:00 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Morning Express	*9:45 a. m.	*11:45 a. m.
Express	*3:00 p. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Night Accommodation	*7:30 p. m.	*8:30 a. m.
Waukegan	*[illegible] p. m.	*[illegible] a. m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

DIED.

In this city, on the evening of the 26th inst., JAMES [illegible], [illegible] of M. DeWitt Peck, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, aged [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—For C[illegible] [illegible] corner of South Water and Clark sts.

WANTED—By an [illegible] Engineer, a situation in [illegible] his own work. The best city reference [illegible] dress P. O. Box 4789.

WANTED.—Correspond[ents] By two intelligent and young [illegible] of the Cumberland, with a [illegible] accomplished ladies as would [illegible] help to drive dull care from a soldier's [illegible] by writing a word of encouragement [illegible] Address WILLIE WILDWOOD and [illegible] SON, Loomis Battery, 1st Brigade, [illegible] Army Corps, Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

WANTED—Sewing [illegible] Office. A suitable room for the sale of [illegible] Machines, centrally located. Our [illegible] prompt tenant. Address, for three days, [illegible] O. Drawer 6361.

WANTED—A small or [illegible] sized Furnished House, for a family of [illegible] grown persons. No children. Location [illegible] Address "J J B," P. O. Box 284.

WANTED—A second-hand [illegible] his Engine and Boiler from [illegible] horse power. Address P. O. Box [illegible] and 150 South Water street, Chicago.

WANTED—A Horse, [illegible] and Top Buggy—all first class. [illegible] must be a superior saddle Horse also, [illegible] gent without a fault—for family use. [illegible] Drawer No. 6101.

WANTED—A man from [illegible] than two-thirds of the Townships in [illegible] and nearly every Township in all other [illegible] Michigan, to engage in a VASTLY LUCRATIVE [illegible] Apply PERSONALLY, at [illegible] up one pair of stairs, Room No. 1.

WANTED—Will rent a [illegible] some suite of two or four unfurnished [illegible] on Wabash avenue, in a respectable [illegible] having no boarders—ten minutes' ride [illegible] tached dwelling and pleasant location. A [illegible] our children (grown young) preferred. [illegible] "I," Box 1289, Post Office. [illegible] for four horses and carriage, to rent [illegible] place.

WANTED—Rare chance [illegible] situation.—A young man familiar with [illegible] business, or possessing a little ready [illegible] string to engage as a partner in a [illegible] pay bear [illegible] advantage [illegible] WM HOOD, Green Bay, Wis. [illegible] with the German or French language will [illegible] No one need apply unless well recommended. [illegible]

WANTED—Residence Pro[perty] I have orders to purchase several [illegible] Residences in this city. Also, unimproved [illegible] [illegible] good location. Owners can [illegible] [illegible] Real Estate Broker, 43 Clark [illegible] No. 8, (up stairs).

WANTED—A Purchaser [illegible] first-class Saloon and Fixtures, [illegible] long lease of the premises, now doing a [illegible] ness, and is in a good location. For particulars [illegible] at No. 81 Randolph street, or address [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Immediately, [illegible] Michigan avenue, a woman [illegible] housework. No objections would be [illegible] son having a child four or five years [illegible] Industrious hand is principally desired. [illegible]

WANTED—A good Mac[hinist] can have steady work and good wages [illegible] T. W. KRAUSE, West Washington, between [illegible] and the River.

WANTED—Agents for the "[illegible] trated Encyclopedia of Animated [illegible] embracing over 1100 engravings, and full [illegible] of the different Races of Men, and the various [illegible] Birds, Fishes, Reptiles, Insects, &c. A complete [illegible] sold Menagerie and Museum. Published [illegible] and German. Send for Circulars. [illegible] POST, P. O. Box 4728, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents at $15 [illegible] day. We want energetic Book Canvassers [illegible] every county at a commission of from $15 to $20 [illegible] No humbug. Experienced Canvassers [illegible] room for all. Address C. M. DUNN & CO., [illegible] 134 Clark street, Chicago. N. B.—$15 per [illegible] made easy by Agents selling our [illegible] Packages. Send for Circulars.

WANTED—Agents, male [illegible] female to sell THE MODEL WAR MAP [illegible] cheapest and best. Selling rapidly. Also, [illegible] Visite Portraits of the President and Cabinet, [illegible] of the Army and Navy, Tom Thumb and [illegible] Sample map sent free for 25 cents. Portraits [illegible] Send stamp for Circulars. E. B. & [illegible] jy24 1m29 21 rw3w 119 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED.—$15 per Day. [illegible] want energetic Book Canvassers [illegible] county, at a commission of from $5 to $[illegible] day, cash. Experienced canvassers preferred. [illegible] per month cleared easy by Agents selling our [illegible] prize packages. Send for circulars. [illegible] M. DUNN & CO., Publishers, 134 South Clark [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—Agents to sell [illegible] New Maps and Charts, Card Engravings [illegible] splendid engraving of General Meade, [illegible] receipt of ten cents. Send stamp for Circulars [illegible] LANDON, Agent, 95 Lake street, opposite [illegible] House, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents. Good [illegible] gents can be made, with the Standard and [illegible] Active men are now clearing $30 to $50 per [illegible] Address or apply to C. CLARKE & CO., [illegible] Chicago. P. O. Box 4763.

WANTED—Twenty [illegible] makers, by NICHOLAS KUHNEN [illegible] port, Iowa. Good work and good pay.

WANTED—By Illinois C[entral] Railroad Company, Machinists, [illegible] and Blacksmiths. Apply at the office of [illegible] tendent of Machinery on the Lake [illegible] Twelfth street, or at the office of the Master [illegible] at Amboy or Centralia.

WANTED.—500 Horses [illegible] immediately. I will pay the highest [illegible] price for first class Cavalry Horses [illegible] Stables, 198 State street. WM. F[illegible] jy19-b548-4m

WANTED.—The advertiser [illegible] sirous of forming a connection with [illegible] tablished house doing a Produce Commission [illegible] ness, who has had several years [illegible] perience in the Forwarding and Grain [illegible] ness, and fully understands the details of [illegible] Address "W C H," Post Office [illegible] Milwaukee.

WANTED—(Knitting Ma[chine]) Every Farmer to know that an [illegible] folks" can earn $10 to $20 per week with one of [illegible] Celebrated Knitting Machines. It [illegible] in thirty days. Price complete, $50. Weight [illegible] Freight from 50 cents to $1.50. Send [illegible] samples (and enclose stamp). [illegible] BRANSON & ELLIOT, General Agent [illegible] mh8-a686-6m 120 Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—$75 a month. I [illegible] to hire Agents in every county at $75 [illegible] expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family [illegible] Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, [illegible] A MONTH! We want Agents at $[illegible] month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting [illegible] ORIENTAL BURNERS, and 13 other new, useful [illegible] rious articles. 15 circulars, free. Address [illegible] Biddeford, Me. my14-a656-3m

WANTED—Local and Tra[veling] Agents in every Town or County, [illegible] with Testimonials of Clergymen and [illegible] regard to the business sent free. [illegible] & CO., Newburyport, Mass.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Blacksmiths, [illegible] makers and other mechanics.—A good [illegible] Shop, Wagon Shop, Barn, House and Wood [illegible] all of one acre of land, in the village [illegible] of Alden, McHenry county, Ill., one of [illegible] the Kenosha Railroad and Rock Island [illegible] premises also have a good well and cistern [illegible] garden. This will be sold [illegible] There is no other Blacksmith Shop [illegible] er's Law Office, Room No. 14, Metropolitan [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—House and L[ot] [illegible] Wabash avenue. House two stories [illegible] all the modern improvements. Lot [illegible] [illegible] Also, a good Farm of 80 acres [illegible] Grande street, 136 feet deep, [illegible] Improved Farm of 80 acres [illegible] Horses, Buggy and Harness [illegible] Apply to PETER [illegible] State street.

FOR SALE—The stock and [illegible] two of a Wholesale and Manufacturing [illegible] ness in this city, of ten years standing, [illegible] doing a business of Forty Thousand Dollars [illegible] with a margin of profit of about twenty [illegible] cent. Satisfactory evidence of the foregoing [illegible] will be given the purchaser. The [illegible] be made for Fifteen Thousand Dollars; [illegible] [illegible] balance on time. City real estate will [illegible] take payment for the whole of any of [illegible] chase money. Address "A B," Post Office [illegible] Chicago.

FOR SALE—The Sloop P[illegible] St. Joseph, 32 tons burthen, and [illegible] coming fresh trade, will be sold very [illegible] Address "Box 55," Chicago P. O.

FOR SALE—450 fine wool [illegible] 300 of them Ewes and from one to [illegible] in Northern Illinois. Sheep sound and [illegible] particulars, inquire of or address [illegible] McLean county, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Dock F[illegible] The Chicago South Branch Dock Co. [illegible] for sale one thousand lineal water [illegible] on the South Branch, at low figures, [illegible] enabling it to extend, still further, [illegible] improvements. The property is well adapted [illegible] facturing purposes, or any kind of [illegible] Water Frontage. For particulars inquire [illegible] office, Room 4, Cobb's Building, 122 [illegible] A. J. KNISELY, Agent.

FOR SALE—Second han[d] [illegible] Shellers, Five Richards' Corn Sh[ellers] [illegible] nearly new and in perfect order, [illegible] GEO. DUNBAR & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn [illegible]

FOR SALE—Farm of [illegible] in Albany, Whiteside county, Illinois [illegible] proved. Will be sold CHEAP. Inquire of [illegible] S. HOWE, 74 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—One Steam [illegible] 12 feet long, 42 inches diameter, [illegible] steam dome, &c., &c., all complete and [illegible] Price $[illegible] cash. Also one 8 Horse Power [illegible] Engine. GRIFFIN BROS.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Two pl[easant] Front Rooms to rent with Board, [illegible] avenue, either as a suit or separate, [illegible] nished or unfurnished.

BOARDING.—Two very pl[easant] Rooms, with Board, can be obtained [illegible] ing at 89 Harrison street, two doors west [illegible] avenue.

BOARDING—Two large [illegible] to rent, with Board. Inquire at [illegible] street, between State and Wabash [illegible] day boarders. [illegible]

Strayed.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—$1[illegible] Reward—From my residence, [illegible] on the night of the 24th of July, a [illegible] Poodle DOG, with one white [illegible] hind foot, and white breast. Had a [illegible] the neck. The above reward will be [illegible] ing him to me immediately. E. HAAS [illegible] 93 Kinzie street.

STRAYED—From my resi[dence] No. 382 Michigan avenue, Thursday evening [illegible] a small SCOTCH TERRIER, with a [illegible] marked with my name. Whoever will [illegible] will be liberally rewarded. J. Y. [illegible] Bank Building.

FOUND.—Whoever may have [illegible] a sum of money in a street car, [illegible] have the same by identifying it and [illegible] D. F. FAST, Sherman [illegible] Saturday, July 25, 1863.

WESTERN UNION COLL[EGE] AND MILITARY ACADE[MY] FULTON, ILLINOIS.

The third year of this popular Institution [illegible] Sept. 24 prox. The highest advantages for [illegible] Educational and Military Education are [illegible] special attention is paid to physical [illegible] [illegible] COL. D. S. COVERT, President.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WE[EKLY] Office No. 51 Clark Stre[et]

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible]

Chicago Tribun[e]

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1863.

THE NEWS.

From the evidences the rebel ar[my in] Virginia seems to be settling south [illegible] and a heavy skirmish on Thur[sday] brought on by our men resisting the [ad]vance, resulted in the Federal force [being] obliged to fall back.

The death of the venerable Senator [Crit]tenden of Kentucky is noticed elsewhere. We give, in another column, a biographical sketch of the deceased. Less fortunate than his cotemporary statesmen, he [lived] to see the country rent and torn by war, to the comprehension and [illegible] old of which his failing powers [were in]competent. Pure and earnest in his [love] of the country in her glorious past, [it was] not given to his dim and wasting vi[sion to] see the country that is to be, when Lo[yalty] has triumphed over Treason.

John Morgan and his merry men [are] now at Cincinnati, and John is the [illegible] used up freebooter and horse thief [that] ever embarked in that business. His [raid] has cost the Confederacy over 4000 [men an]d horses. Their capture releases [for] other duties over five times that numb[er of] Federal troops who have been engaged [in] Kentucky and Ohio in the business [of] watching and catching Morgan.

Lee's expedition into Pennsylvania [cost hi]m 30,000 men. The rebels will be [li]kely soon again to try to carry out [their] favorite threat of transferring the war [into] the loyal states. They must have [illegible] ed ere this that the last ditch is neither [in] Ohio nor the Potomac, nor to be [found] north of those rivers.

Our second and third pages present [to-d]ay an unusually varied and interesting array of facts, news, and miscellaneous matter.

Our correspondent at the Clifton H[ouse] gives a second presentation of the [illegible] tion as regards the infamous Vallandigham who it seems has but a small share of [atte]ntion. He fared better in Dixie, and [had] best have remained there, unless it w[as his] design to show himself at Niagara [and the] little American Fall, which he certainly proves to be.

We reproduce elsewhere what [has] be too often published during this re[bellion], and what will never be out of [date] until it has become obsolete for men [illegible] to be loyal, to be won over to a post[ure of] hostility to their country, for the [sake of] continuing to be Democrats. The [words of] the late Senator Douglas, given in [our] columns, and not now for the first [time, we]re in effect his last words to his party [in the] State and the country. If Douglas [had] authority, and a man "cannot be [a tr]ue Democrat unless he is a loyal patriot," [it is] not time for honest men who [illegible] claim to be the former, to consider [illegible] what strange companionships they may [be] drawn by party ties.

A premium on loyalty is offered [in a] most noble manner by the vote of the [City] Fathers, of Portland, to provide $300 [to] every man who shall be drafted from [that ci]ty to serve in the armies of the Un[ion] [illegible]

Our news from Charleston [illegible] Gilmore heaving at work again [illegible] repulse. The heavy guns are still [illegible] away, and Gen. Gilmore believes [illegible] One by one the external defences of Charleston must yield to his [illegible] [illegible]

Mayor Opdyke vetoes the monstrous scheme set on foot by New York Copperheads to defeat the draft in that city, [by] buying off every conscript. They [illegible] over his head, but he weakens [illegible] and the responsibility [illegible] with them hereafter.

Our reporter at Vicksburg [illegible] despatch under date of Friday last. [illegible] was being punished and put in order [illegible] [illegible] from Central Mississippi, [illegible] and rebel sources, seems to [illegible] design of abandoning J[ackson] [illegible] dispatches say [illegible] his entire force to the west [illegible] Black River. The rebel advices [illegible] give details of the occupation of Jackson. There must be something [illegible] movement unexplained as yet.

We publish on the second page, a letter from Parson Brownlow, giving what [he] deems good ground for the belief [that] the rebel programme for the coming [season] will be the invasion of Kentucky in force, and the destruction of Louisville and Cincinnati. Their programmes have been promised the same, and never with so poor a chance of success as now.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The present aspect of our foreign relations is such as to awaken the gravest consideration, and warrant our Government in remitting no exertions to place matters both on sea and land, on a most thorough war footing. That the growth of this [ill-]loose aspect should bear inverse ratio to our progress in subduing our home rebellion, is entirely natural. Had the [rebel] cause waxed instead of waned; were [Lee] and his army at Washington, having [left] the blackness of desolation to mark [his] operations on the Susquehanna; had [the] whole programme in the Southwest failed, and the darling project of the rebels to carry the war into the North been fulfilled to the rebel wish, it would be entirely natural for the foreign powers inimical to institutions to hold aloof, and possibly make on fresh expressions of feigned sympathy at our misfortune.

Supposing them to desire our ruin as a nation, there is but one thing that would delight them more than our death at [their] hands, and that is death without their [aid]. The assassin is more than willing to hold his dagger, if he finds his destined victim actually *in extremis* from other causes. The old despotisms of Europe desire nothing more earnestly than that [the] experiment of self-government on this continent should fail. They believed in [the] earlier stages of this rebellion that ours had failed, and could even afford to display their satisfaction, and sit by, like mourners at our funeral. Now that it appears that vitality remains, that we were only stunned, not paralyzed, by the first shock, [the] mail and weapons of the armed bravo [begin] to gleam beneath the sham mourning [of] these attendants on what they believed [our] last obsequies. "What, not intend to [die]? Then you shall die," is the language which this nation must be prepared [to hear from] the natural enemies of a popular [form of] government, in Europe.

Louis Napoleon is the most open [in this] business, and he has rested his lever on [a] fulcrum established by his success [in] Mexico. We can well believe the [report] that comes by way of Havana, that [the] death of Democracy in Mexico has [been] formally decreed, and that a foreign [prince], Maximilian of Austria, is already [de]clared Emperor. This step has been [taken] with the vigorous support of the [Church] party in Mexico. They have [joined] with the French invader for [the] utter extermination of Civil Li[berty in] Mexico. It is not a sudden [illegible] hastily devised improvement of [illegible] victories of the French arms. It [illegible]